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"CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON"  
[Charged as two words only.]

**Established in  
[AUSTRALASIA, 1885.]**

No. 1,810 Vol. LXXXV.

OCTOBER 3, 1914.

Subscription, 10s. per annum, including Diary  
Free the World over. Single Copies, 6d. each.  
Winter and Summer Issues, 1s. each. Post Free



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A combination of Soluble Milk Casein with Glycerophosphates,  
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**Lavender Oil**  
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ALLEN'S ENGLISH  
**Peppermint Oil**  
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Prices & Samples on  
Application.

**STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS,  
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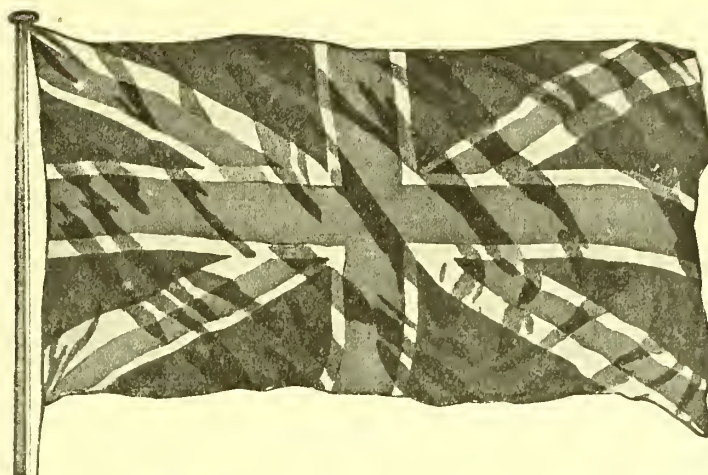
In the event of our lowering our schedule of prices, all customers having contracts with us **will be given the benefit of the decline** on undelivered portions of same.

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## Ac. Aceto-Sal.

MADE IN

## England

which we are compressing into Tablets and offering as

# "COXPYRIN"

at the following prices :—

Bottles of 25	....	....	....	4/6	per doz.
„ 50	....	....	....	8/3	„
„ 100	....	....	....	15/6	„
„ 1,000	....	....	....	10/6	„

RETAIL.

10½d.

1/6

2/3

Each bottle bears YOUR name and address.

*Showcards, Literature, and Silent Salesman Outers FREE.*

☛ "COXPYRIN" is now being advertised to the Medical Profession.

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### Manufacturing Chemists, BRIGHTON.

# A

large number of Chemists must now be thinking of preparing for the Xmas Trade. By having expert advice and getting plans ready for alterations they can be

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of being ready for their customers. A new Showcase here, a few Glass Shelves there, some new Recess Shop-rounds, or a modern Dispensing Screen is certain to make

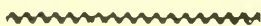
# TRADE

buck up. WE shall be only too pleased to answer all inquiries, and *our representatives will wait upon Chemists to give plans, sketches, and prices on the spot.* We are ready to help our customers, and we want them to help us, so that we can all

# BOOM

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# 1914.



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**COMPLETE SHOPFITTERS.**

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MONTHLY ACCOUNT, STRICTLY NET.

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Less than one doz., 26/- per doz. net, carriage forward.

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The entire constituents of  
**SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER**  
IN A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FORM.

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When a pint of Spirit. Æther. Nit. is required, it is simply necessary to pour into a measure 19 fluid ounces of 90 per cent. Alcohol, sp. gr. '834, snap off the end of a cartridge of ITROSYL, and empty the contents into the Alcohol.

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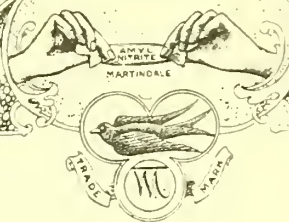
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**MARTINDALE'S ?**

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*We are VERY busy*  
**FIGHTING THEM!**

Can we help you from STOCK  
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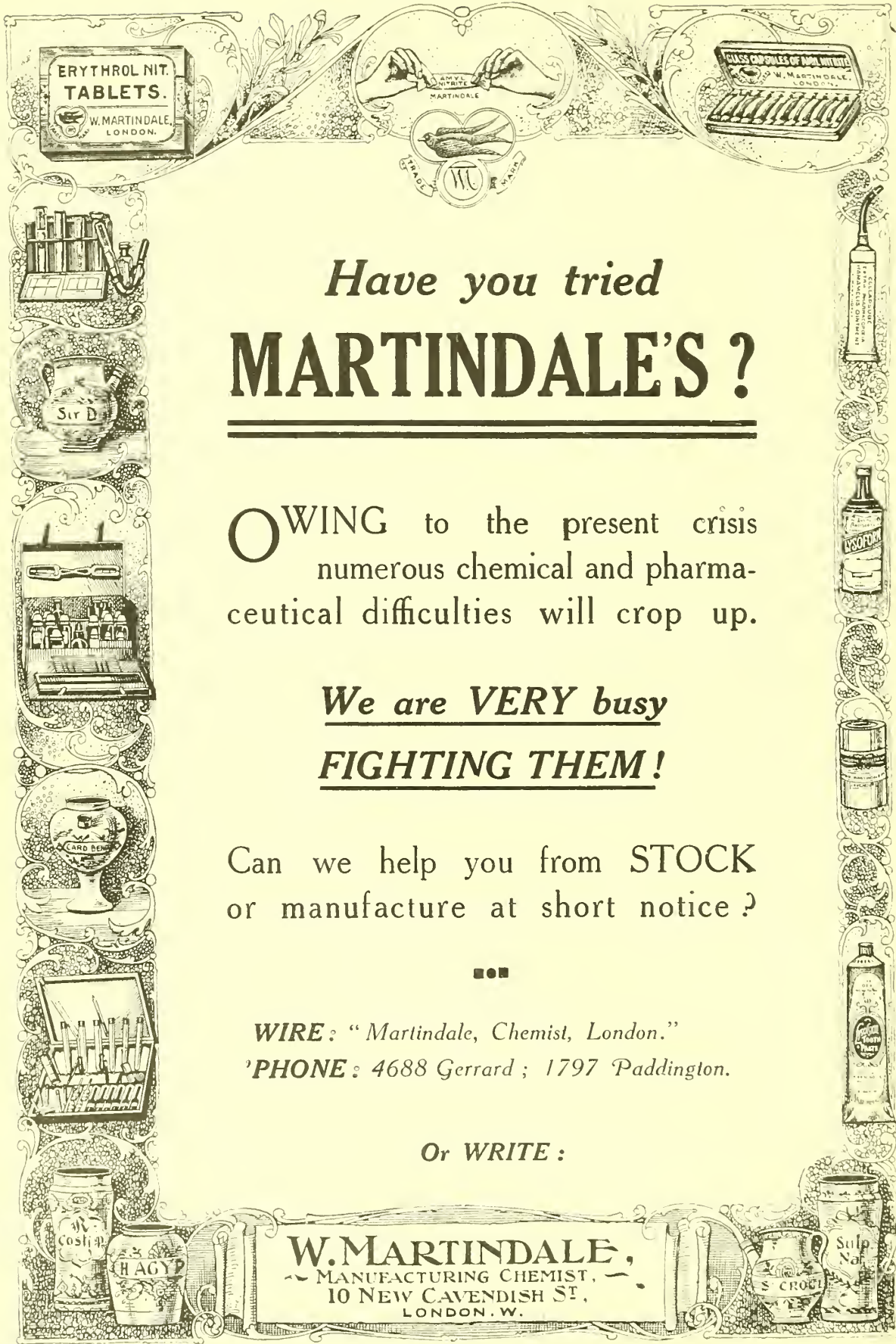
■ ■ ■

**WIRE :** "Martindale, Chemist, London."

**'PHONE :** 4688 Gerrard ; 1797 Paddington.

Or **WRITE :**

**W. MARTINDALE,**  
 MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,  
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 LONDON, W.





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BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

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## THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

contracts current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the **classes of goods** actually advertised, but this is not a detailed Guide such as appears in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have refer generally to the **classes of goods** actually advertised, but this is enquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST and these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

**Acetyl-Salicylic Acid**  
 Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.  
 Reitmeyer & Co.

**Adhesive Paste Powder**  
 Holiday & Co.  
**Advertising**  
 Allison, J. R. B.  
 Bromley, A. W.  
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**Aerated Water Machinery**  
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**Aerated-Water Materials**  
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 Roake Roberts, A., & Co., Ltd.  
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 Idris & Co., Ltd.  
 Jewsbury & Brown

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**Ambulance Outfits**  
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**Ammonia & Salts**  
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 Sim, Ltd.

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 Howards & Sons, Ltd.  
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 Maw, S., Son & Sons

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 Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.  
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 Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.  
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 Morson, T., & Son  
 Tyler, T., & Co., Ltd.  
 White, Alfred, & Sons

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 Scientific Truss Co., Ltd.  
 Wood, Vincent

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 Borax Consolidated

**Borax**  
 Borax Consolidated

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**Bottles, Jars, &c., Glass**  
 Barnett & Foster  
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 Stipendium Stopper Co.

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**Calc Lymph**  
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**Camphor**  
 Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.  
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 Airtight Capsules Co., Ltd.  
 Betts & Co., Ltd.  
 Darter, Wilkinson & Co.  
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 (Self-fixing and Airtight)

**Capsuled Pills**  
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**Capsules (various)**  
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 Taylor, John, & Son  
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**Catheters**  
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**Chlorodyne**  
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 May & Baker, Ltd.  
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 Sturge, John & E., Ltd.

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 British Drug Houses, Ltd., The  
 Bugge, Johann, & Co.  
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 Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

**Collapsible Tubes**  
 Betts & Co., Ltd.  
 Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.  
 Euclyl, Ltd.  
 Hayden Coflin T. P.  
 Jewsbury & Brown  
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 Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,  
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 Bresillon







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Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.**Razors**  
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Lorimer-Marshall, Ltd.**Resins and Resinoids**  
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Morson, T., & Son  
Ransom, W., & Son, Ltd.  
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Zimmer & Co.**Rubber Goods**  
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APRIL 1914.—30 London College Students passed (Major 3), constituting over one-third of the total Minor pass for England and Wales.

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### CHEMISTRY.

1. What is meant by specific heat? Describe exactly how you would determine the specific heat of a mass of platinum.
2. What is alkali waste, and how can free sulphur and sulphuric acid be respectively prepared from it?
3. How can the following substances be obtained: Sodium metaphosphate, perchloric acid, metastannic acid, and hypochlorous anhydride?
4. Distinguish between primary, secondary, and tertiary alcohols.
5. Point out the relationship between malic, succinic, and tartaric acids.

### MATERIA MEDICA.

1. What active constituents are yielded by podophyllum peltatum? State how you would extract the resin.
2. Give the botanical source, natural order, and habitat of the plant yielding aconite. Explain how the official root may be distinguished from the non-official.
3. Name the constituents of Cinchona Succirubra. Give three tests for quinine, and state how it may be distinguished from quindine.
4. What is Cocaine? With what other substances is it associated in the leaf? Name three varieties of Coca in commerce, and state which is the best quality and why.
5. Explain fully the production and constitution of essential oil of almonds and give tests for its purity.
6. Give the botanical names and natural order of the six specimens submitted.

### THE FOLLOWING ARE THE QUESTIONS SET IN THE COLLEGE EXAMINATION.



J. E. FAWKE. J. E. BARKER. H. W. LARCOMBE. L. HOPKINS.  
G. G. MARSHALL. M. A. TOTHILL. G. S. V. WILLS. R. J. GOODMAN. R. CHARLESWORTH.  
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### BOTANY.

1. What are the phenomena attending the germination of the seed, and state the chemical changes which are associated with the process.
2. What is the corolla, and what are its functions? Describe and illustrate the principal forms.
3. Distinguish between epiphytes, parasites, and saprophytes.
4. Name and describe the fruits marked 1, 2, 3.
5. Refer the flowers marked A, B, C to their respective natural order, and give the diagnostic characters of each order.

### PHARMACY.

1. Give the maximum doses of the following:—Arsenium Iodide, Potassium Permanganate, Codeine, Elaterin, Thymol, Phosphorus, Morphia, Mercuric Iodide, and Arsenious Anhydride.
2. State on which part of the poison schedule the following should be placed: Acetum Cantharidis, Aq. Laurocerasi, Cantharidis Hair Wash, Chloral Hydrate, Cornutine, Cresol, Easton's Syrup, Emplastrum Belladonna, Ext. Belladonna Vir., Ext. Hyoscyamns, Pulv. Kino Co., Pulv. Opii Co.
3. Define the terms dyspnoea, epistaxis, taes, semel, postea, hebdomida.
4. Explain the reactions which take place in the estimation of Ext. Ipecac, Liq.

(Four other questions were included.)

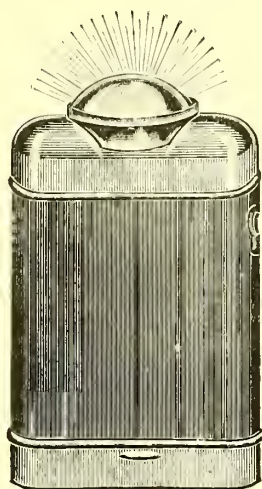
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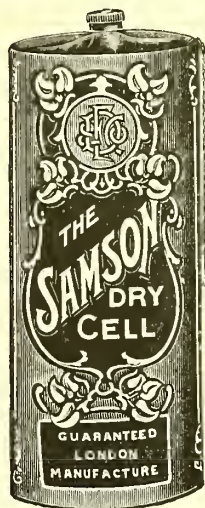
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**Page.**

OCT. 3, 1914

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Long route marches play havoc with the raw recruits' feet.

Men unaccustomed to hard country roads and extended "tramps" will quickly feel the effects. Maw's "Atlas" Foot Support will give just the amount of support necessary, and relieve all weariness caused by walking. Will make a good line in districts where "Terriers" are stationed.

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is made of strong nickel-plated metal with plate attached. The upper part is covered with leather. Anatomically correct. Gent's size 3/9 per pair, each in box. Ladies' size 3/3: suitable for ward nurses, &c. BRITISH MADE.



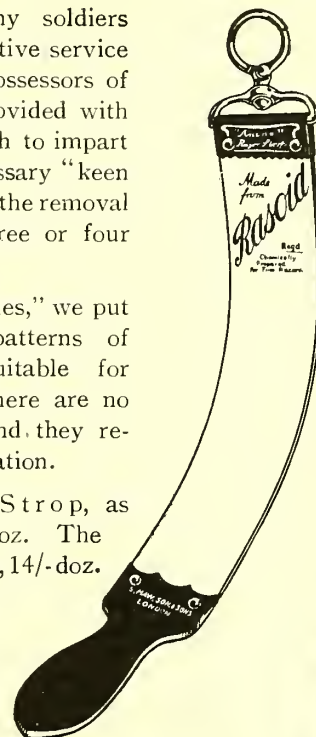
## STROPS FOR THE FRONT

There are many soldiers and sailors on active service who, although possessors of razors, are unprovided with strops with which to impart to them the necessary "keen edge"—often for the removal of beards of three or four days' growth.

As good "gift lines," we put forward two patterns of strops very suitable for service use. There are no parts to rust, and they require no preparation.

The "Anona" Strop, as illustrated, 10/- doz. The "Hona" (double), 14/- doz.

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## ALL BRITISH MADE

This should be sufficient recommendation to sell these Breast Relievers—they are "All-British."



B732/F & B734/F.

In addition, they are made from special stout glass tubing carefully annealed, thus obviating the danger of breakage. The fittings, of course, are consistent with the "Maw Quality" standard. Altogether, Maw's Breast Relievers form well-tried and tested lines. The one illustrated (Fig. 734/F) is put up in box complete at 6/- per dozen. The same design in super quality (Fig. 734/F) at 7/- per dozen.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Chemists will learn this week all about the British Pharmacopœia, 1914. They will find that its formulæ are in metric weights and measures. These will therefore become a necessary part of the pharmacy's equipment. Write to us for prices.

## EAU-DE-COLOGNE

A thoroughly good perfume, British made, to retail at 6d., 1/- and 1/6. Such is Maw's Eau-de-Cologne. As we pointed out in our issue of September 12, this Four Star Brand is prepared according to an old and original formula. It is triple distilled and surpassed by no other make. Eau-de-Cologne has long been a favourite perfume: its refreshing qualities are greatly appreciated in the sick-room, and for this reason should be given prominence just now. Maw's Four Star Brand is sold at 4/-, 7/3, and 12/- per dozen; also in wicker-covered bottles at 25/- & 49/- per doz. Usual discount. An attractive showcard is sent gratis with all orders.

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The handsome mahogany case with plate glass shelves here illustrated in miniature will be supplied with an order for £3 worth, net, of



## Price's

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Bottles containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.,  
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* " " " " " "	1/-	7/-
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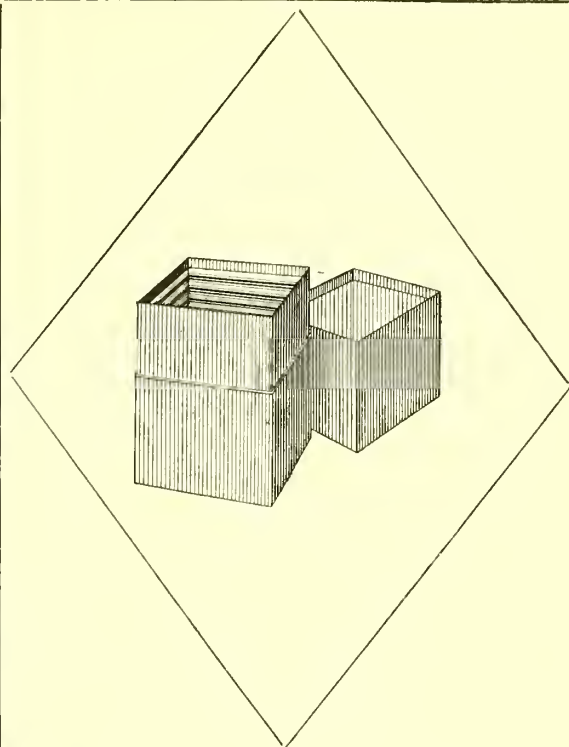
*\* Losall's Salt sells so well, surely it must pay Pharmacists to stock such a big profit-bearing protected line.*

### LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema. } 1/- 8/-

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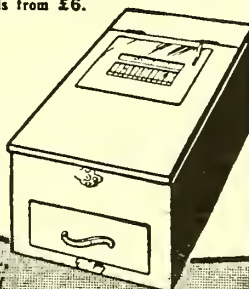
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every kind of  
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*R. W. Greeff & Co. have the pleasure to  
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SUPPLIES OF VARIOUS

## PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Whilst the purchase prices have been largely increased since the outbreak of war, quotations will be found reasonable under present conditions.

Enquiries are invited for the following:—

ACETANILID  
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BENZOIC ACID EX GUM  
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DIAMIDOPHENOL HYDROCHLOR  
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LITHOL  
MERCURIALS  
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VANILLIN  
WINTERGREEN ARTIFICIAL OIL

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*R. W. GREEFF & Co.*

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# QUININE

## MAARSSSEN

BRAND



ESTABLISHED 1903.

*Sole Sales Agents :* R. W. GREEFF & Co.,  
THAMES HOUSE,  
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The MAARSSSEN FACTORY (situated near UTRECHT)  
in Holland, has at present the largest production in Europe of

## QUININE AND QUININE SALTS

The QUALITY, CRYSTALLISATION, and COLOUR  
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Supplies are available to the Trade.

Hitherto most of the output has been absorbed by a limited  
number of buyers who recognised its superiority and uniformity.

Prices and samples on application.

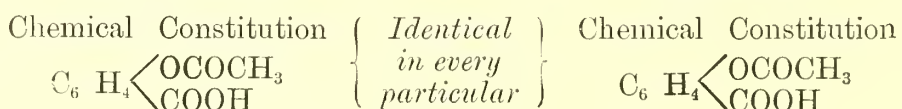
# BRITISH DRUGS

## VERSUS

# GERMAN DRUGS

### HELICON

Chemical Constitution



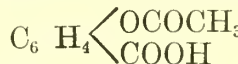
*Identical*

*in every*

*particular*

### ASPIRIN

Chemical Constitution



Attention is called to Helicon, a British made product, and Chemists are invited for patriotic reasons to

## STOCK

# HELICON

The chemical constitution is identical in every particular with the drug commonly known under the German trade name of Aspirin, and its absolute purity is guaranteed.

Physicians in large numbers are sending for samples of Helicon, which can safely be prescribed in all cases in which the use of this particular drug is indicated.

Supplied direct from the Castle Laboratory in bottles containing 25 five-grain doses, at **8/-** per dozen net, for retail at **1/-** per bottle; also in powder form, packed in 8-oz. bottles at **4/6** each net. Special bulk prices for Hospitals and large Institutions. Obtainable through your usual wholesale house.

*Inquiries should be sent to*

**The CASTLE LABORATORY, London, N.W.**

(ESTABLISHED 1885)



TELEGRAMS:

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**63 Crutched Friars,****LONDON, E.C.**

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# REITMEYER & CO.

*for many years the Sole Sellers in Great Britain and English-speaking Countries of the products manufactured by*

**GIVAUDAN, LAVIROTTE & CIE, Lyons;  
SOCIETE de CHAMPLAN, Bastia;  
LEON EVERAERT & CIE, Louvain;  
SOCIETA LOMBARDA di Prodotti Chimici, Milan;  
SIEBER & CO., Soleure;**

*are first-hand suppliers of above firms' specialities, viz.:*

ACIDS: ACETYL-SALICYLIC, CITRIC, DIETHYLBARBITURIC,  
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GLYCEROPHOSPHATES, GUAIACOL and preparations.

HEXAMETHYLENTETRAMINE.

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**LIMITED STOCKS OF ABOVE PRODUCTS IN LONDON.  
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE FROM MARSEILLES AND GENOA.**

# A Reminder About **THERMOGENE** CURATIVE WADDING

**Our usual bonus terms are  
now in force as follows:**

*If you Order **six dozen 1/1½** packets at 9/6 per dozen, and guarantee to give a Thermogene Window Show for at least a fortnight, we will allow you a special discount of 5 per cent. and give you **one dozen** packets **FREE**.*

*The 2/9 packets may be included in the above in the proportion of one 2/9 packet to two 1/1½ packets, the 2/9 packets being chargeable at 24/- per dozen, less 5 per cent.*

*If you Order **three dozen 1/1½** packets at 9/6 per dozen and guarantee to give a Thermogene Window Show for at least a fortnight, we will give you **half a dozen** packets **FREE**.*

A supply of free window material will be sent with each order. Raw, damp autumn days will increase your sales. Order now and profit by the "Thermogene weather."

**THE THERMOGENE CO., LTD.,**

**Haywards Heath, Sussex.**

**FASSETT & JOHNSON, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.**



# In Constant Demand all over the World

Over a quarter of a century  
of uninterrupted success as  
a specialised preparation

Unsurpassable reputation for  
genuineness. Never claims to  
do more than it can accomplish

## KUTNOW'S POWDER

*For Liver, Kidneys & Bowels.*

**A HIGH-CLASS BRITISH PREPARATION  
MADE IN ENGLAND ONLY  
ESTABLISHED OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY**

It is on the P.A.T.A.  
It is well advertised  
It is very popular  
It is a good article  
It is never dead stock  
It yields a good profit  
It satisfies everybody



The Doctors prescribe it  
The Nurses recommend it  
The Public appreciate it  
The Customer comes again  
The demand is constant  
The sales are increasing  
The trade is booming

**ORDER AT ONCE FROM  
YOUR WHOLESALE HOUSE**

**WINDOW SHOWS ATTRACT  
REMUNERATIVE BUSINESS**

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

## Hospital War Service

**FREE OF CHARGE**

### DOCTORS, NURSES & HOSPITALS

are invited to apply at once for special Physicians' Sample Bottles of our Kutnow's Powder, for the use of the sick and wounded both at the front and at home. All applications will be dealt with promptly and supplies forwarded immediately, carriage paid. Applications to be made by letter, marked

**"HOSPITAL WAR SERVICE,"**

and addressed to

**Messrs. S. KUTNOW & Co., Ltd.**

41 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

### PERSONAL NOTICE

## Showcards & Dummies

**SEND THIS COUPON.**

Please send me a supply of Showcards and Dummies, carriage paid, for a Window Show.

NAME.....

ADDRESS .....

"Chemist & Druggist," Oct. 3, 1914.

To CHEMISTS:—Please fill in, cut out, and post in open envelope, 3d. stamp, to

**S. KUTNOW & CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors,**  
41 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

# PARNALL & SONS

are SPECIALISTS in  
*SHOP FRONTS, SHOWCASES, DISPENSING*  
*SCREENS, COUNTERS, &c.*

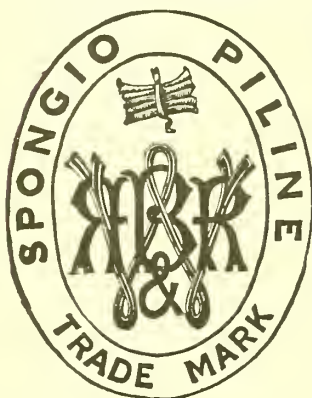
NARROW WINE ST.,  
**BRISTOL**

{ CATALOGUES ON }  
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MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS,  
 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
**LONDON, E.C.**

MARKWICK'S ORIGINAL.

POULTICES SUPERSEDED by using



## **Spongio Piline**

Beware of imitations made from inferior materials now being offered to the Trade. The advantages are greater comfort and retention of *warmth* and *moisture*. *It can be washed and re-used as often as required*, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

DIRECTIONS.—Simply soak it in the Water or Lotion, and apply the moist Spongy surface.

**IMPERMEABLE PILINE** For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and for the application of Stimulating Liniments.

ANTISEPTIC, WATER AND SPIRIT PROOF. Reduction in price.

Manufactured only by **R. R. WHITEHEAD & BROS., Ltd.**, 10 Endell St., London, W.C.

Telephone—No. 9116 CENTRAL. Telegraph Address—"WANDFELT LONDON."

To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. Inquiries should be marked "Desk G."

"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"

# WINTER ISSUE.

**January 30th, 1915.**

**PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS INSERTED.**

For terms apply to

THE PUBLISHER, 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Order a line of the wonderful new economical  
and delicious food-beverage

# PLASMON OAT-COCOA

to retail at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. tin) equal to 3 cups a 1d.

NOTE THE LIBERAL PROFITS TO THE TRADE—3d. on each lb. tin—  
 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on each  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. tin—exclusive of our usual discounts.

No increase in the Price of any Plasmon Preparation.

**ALL BRITISH GOODS — ALL BRITISH CONTROL.**

**PLASMON, LTD.,** FARRINGDON ST.,  
LONDON, E.C.

## £100 REWARD.

It having been brought to our notice that the Representatives of interested firms in this country and abroad are stating that our clients, Messrs. OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, are a German firm. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving such definite information as will enable us to institute proceedings and obtain a conviction against any party or parties making such prejudicial statements. Our clients are essentially a British Firm with an all-British Capital and Staff; and, furthermore, they are at present Contractors to the British and French Governments.

(Signed) W. R. BENNETT & CO.,  
King's Bench Walk, E.C.  
(Solicitors)

### ABRIDGED COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH.

When and Where Born	Name	Sex	Name of Father	Name and Surname of Mother	Profession of Father	Signature and Residence of Informant	When Registered
19th October, 1848. Broughton Manchester	William	Boy	A. Oppenheimer	R. Oppenheimer, formerly Micholls	Merchant	R. Oppenheimer, Broughton Manchester	24th January, 1849

**OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., Ltd.** *Manufacturing Chemists,*  
179 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.

# SANAPHOS

An organically Phosphated Milk Product,  
prepared under strict scientific control.

**A reconstructive Nerve Food.**  
**MADE IN ENGLAND.**

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***Nutrient, Restorative & Activating.***

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**Effectively replaces the product of an Alien Enemy.**

INDICATIONS.—Mental and Physical Fatigue,  
and Nervous Breakdown, Insomnia and Neurasthenia.

Fixed Retail Prices :

1/-

1/6

2/6

5/-

Wholesale Prices :

9/- per doz.

13/6 „

22/6 „

45/- „

The above prices show a net profit to the Distributor of  
**Twenty-five per cent. on Selling Price and 33½% on cost.**

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

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*For Samples and all Particulars apply—*

**THE BRITISH MILK PRODUCTS CO., LTD.,**  
**69 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.**



# 5% Cash Bonus

## For Retailers again this year

As a large number of our retail clients have been anticipating our usual bonus offer, we have pleasure in announcing that we are again offering a 5% cash bonus on the gross value of all orders for Bovril received up to October 31st, inclusive. (Goods at net prices excluded.)

Now is the time to order your stock of Bovril. Directly the days get cooler the sales of Bovril begin to go up. There is a large and constant demand for Bovril throughout the season.

Order your stocks now and take advantage of the 5% bonus.

*For full particulars of trade terms and this year's 5% cash bonus apply to Bovril Ltd.,  
152-166, Old Street, London, E.C.*

# BOVRIL

# Dearborn's New Proprietaries.

We take this opportunity of thanking all our friends for their continued and loyal support during the trying times of the past six weeks. It is with much gratification that we are able to report "good business, as usual," both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and this in spite of the fact that our advertising was temporarily suspended for a few weeks from the date of hostilities. We are now planning a big Autumn Campaign with entirely new and original copy, which we anticipate will create a big demand for our leading lines.

We would call your attention to five new proprietaries which we are including in our new "copy," all of which may be obtained through the usual wholesale houses, under our permanent guarantee of a full cash refund at any time for surplus stock.

Cash refund at any time for surplus stock.								P.A.T.A.
<b>BARSYDE</b>	...	Dandruff eradicator	...	...	...	<b>22/6</b>	...	<b>2/6</b>
<b>TAMMALITE</b>	...	Hair restorer	...	...	...	<b>22/6</b>	...	<b>2/6</b>
<b>STYMOL</b>	...	For oily complexions and blackheads	...	...	...	<b>36/-</b>	...	<b>4/-</b>
<b>LIQUID PERGOL</b>	...	To check excessive perspiration locally	...	...	...	<b>31/6</b>	...	<b>3/6</b>
<b>BICROLIUM</b>	...	For the hands	...	...	...	<b>22/6</b>	...	<b>2/6</b>

**DEARBORN, Ltd., 32/34 Theobald's Rd., London, W.C.**

## INDISPENSABLE.

# The "Triple Entente" BANDAGE WINDER

Adjustable for winding bandages from 1 to 6 inches.

MADE OF STRONG SILVER-PLATED WIRE.

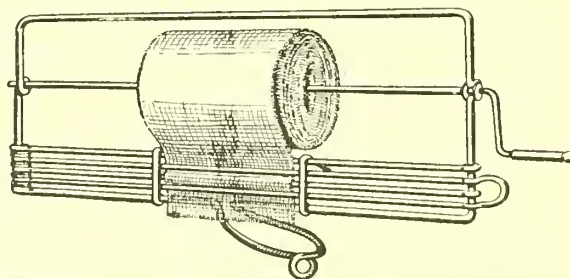
Simple in Construction.

Can be Sterilised.

Weight 4 ounces only.

Size 8 x 4 inches.

Can be fixed to a table  
or held in one hand.



### PRICE

enclosed in strong white  
drill bag,

**28/- per doz.**

Special Discounts to  
Wholesale and Export  
Buyers.

Used by the British, French, and Belgian Red Cross Societies, the principal Naval and Military Hospitals and Ships, also all the leading Hospitals in Town and Country.

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT—

**R. J. REUTER,** Manufacturer and Dealer in Druggists' Sundries,  
5, 6 & 7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W.



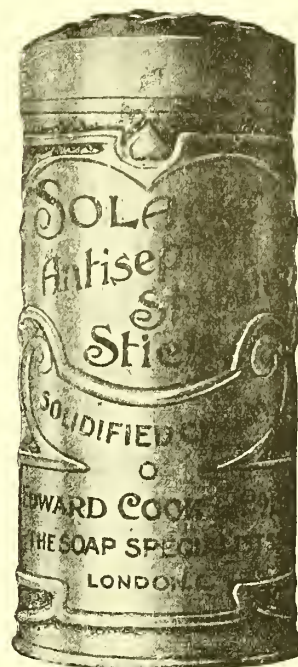
# GOOD SELLERS

WHICH WILL BRING YOU

# GOOD PROFITS



SELLING PRICE 4d. per tab. or 10½d. per box.  
WHOLESALE PRICE .. 8d. per box.



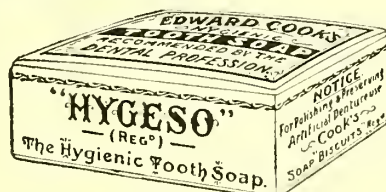
SELLING PRICE 9d. per stick.  
WHOLESALE PRICE 5d. "



SELLING PRICE ... 4d. per tin.  
WHOLESALE PRICE 2½d. "

**TERMS**  
**2½% Cash**

LIBERAL  
ALLOWANCE  
FOR  
QUANTITIES.



SELLING PRICE ... 7½d. per pot.  
WHOLESALE PRICE 5d. "



SELLING PRICE  
4½d. per tab. or 1/1½ per box.  
WHOLESALE PRICE 10d. "

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—  
**EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD.** SOAPMAKERS TO H.M. THE KING, **BOW, LONDON, E.**

# SUPPORT THOSE WHO SUPPORT YOU:

Distributors are therefore asked to support us in preference to NON-PROTECTED MAKES.

**40%  
MINIMUM  
PROFIT**

**RECOMMEND  
JOHN BOND'S  
"CRYSTAL PALACE"  
MARKING INK.**

**FIXED  
SELLING  
PRICES.**

With or without heating, whichever kind is preferred.

Please specify when ordering.

As supplied to the Royal Households, and awarded forty-five Gold Medals, etc.

"THE ANTI-CUTTING RECORD" says:—"We are strongly of opinion that John Bond's 'Crystal Palace' Marking Ink should not only be kept in stock, but, in common fairness to the Proprietor, distributors may justly give this well-known line all the display, recommendation and push in their power."

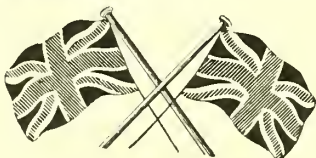
N.B.—This is not a cut 6d. Marking Ink, sold at the Stores for 3½d.

## The Chemist & Druggist Diary, 1915

is now being prepared for publication.

Firms desirous of advertising their goods in this popular medium should communicate early with THE PUBLISHER, 42 Cannon St., London, E.C.

**Business  
as usual**



**Business  
as usual**

# "ERASMIC" Eau de Cologne

Retail Prices:

**1/3 2/3 3/6**

No Cutting.

Don't support the Common Enemy  
by buying German Eau de Cologne.

**"ERASMIC"  
IS BRITISH AND BEST.**

Retail Prices:

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No Cutting.

**REFRESHING AND LASTING**

ELEGANT SHOWCARDS FREE.

**ERASMIC,  
Perfumers,  
LONDON. PARIS.**

TRIAL SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.



# £30,000 a year !

That would be a small estimate of the profits that go into the pockets of those chemists who are always in a position to supply, from stock, inquiries for the various forms of

## BISURATED MAGNESIA.

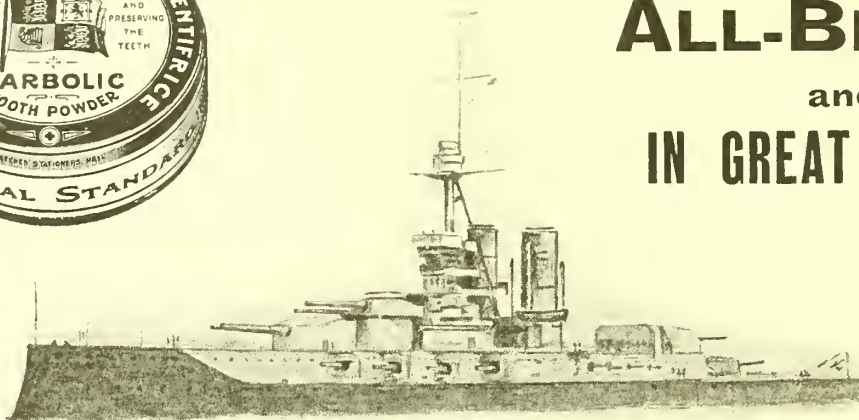
**Sale Guaranteed.**—Unsold stock is always returnable carriage forward for credit, or cash if you prefer it, and any quantity of Bisurated Magnesia you order from the proprietors will be sent carriage paid.

**Effervescent Tablets**  
37/6 per dozen.

**Powder**  
17/- & 26/6 per doz.

**Mint Flavoured Tablets**  
10/6 & 20/6 per dozen.

**TOKALON LIMITED**  
Tokalon House  
212/214 Great Portland Street  
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A British Tooth Powder manufactured by British Labour—**A line the Public are asking for**—sells with extraordinary rapidity.

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**BOTH**  
**ALL-BRITISH**  
and  
**IN GREAT DEMAND.**

14/-

&

24/-

PER GROSS

NETT.



**TITTERTON'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**HAIR**  
**BRUSHES**

**GOOD PROFITS**

are made by selling

**TITTERTON'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**BRUSHES**

(Hair, Tooth, Nail & Shaving Brushes).

They have a world-wide reputation for excellence of quality, and perfection of workmanship. Should be stocked by all Chemists desiring to give the public the best value for money.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.

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**MEDICAL**  
**DISPENSING BOTTLES.**

**T. FERRY & SON, Ltd..**  
PARK LANE GLASS WORKS,  
GATESHEAD - ON - TYNE.

Telegrams: "BOTTLES.GATESHEAD."

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**SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.**

Estd. 1777.



Ind. 1900.

**BUY**  
**KENT'S**  
**BRUSHES.**

Winter Issue, 1914, pp. 76, 77.  
Diary, 1914, pp. 120, 121.



THE LONDON BRANCH OF  
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M. NAEF & CO. Successors,  
GENEVA - SWITZERLAND,

IS NOW MANAGED BY

**Messrs. E. GUILLEVIC & CO.**

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*who exclusively deal in raw materials  
for Perfumery, Soap-making, etc.*

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LONDON STOCK OR FROM THE WORKS IN GENEVA.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS—

E. GUILLEVIC & CO., Sole Agents for the United Kingdom.

*Lysol*

**SUPPLIES  
AS  
USUAL.**

*We have Stocks of the following in London:*

Acetanilid  
Acid Acetosalicic  
Acid Diethylbarbituric  
Aspirin  
Chloral Hydrate Cryst.  
Cocaine Mur.  
Creosote ex Beechwood  
Diastase  
Eserine  
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Formaldehyde Powder

Formaldehyde Tablets  
Guaiacol Carbonate  
Guaiacol Liquid  
Hexamethylenetetramine  
Lithia Carbonate  
Methyl Salicylate  
Methyl Sulphonol  
Otto of Rose  
Pepsine  
Phenacetine  
Phenazone

Phenolphthalein  
Pot. Bromide  
Pot. Permanganate  
Saffron  
Salicylates  
Salol  
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Theobromine  
Thymol  
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**CHARLES ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), Ltd.**

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 **ALWAYS READY** 

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We shall be prepared in  
due course for all articles  
demanded under the new

# **BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA**

and to supply the Book  
itself, when published, at

EACH **10/6** NET.

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**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd.**

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.



In view of the preparations now being made to nurse the wounded, every Chemist should increase his stock of

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED

## Bandages and Dressings

THE DEMAND will be felt by retailers as the men reach the convalescent stage and pass out of hospital to their own homes, there to receive that final attention which the physicians can safely leave to the men's friends or to the local helpers.

*See B. W. & Co.'s Price List*



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## ESVACH WATER.

THE BEST APERIENT.

NEW "ALL-BRITISH" LITERATURE  
AND SHOWCARDS NOW READY.

ALSO

FREE SAMPLES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

RETAIL (P.A.T.A.)

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PER DOZEN.

7/-

## HEROGEN

THE COMPLETE TONIC FOOD.

SAMPLES, SHOWCARDS AND  
LITERATURE FREE.

HEROGEN is *not* an addition to the overcrowded list of  
foods of the "Casein type"—foreign or otherwise. Herogen  
is something different, something more, and something better.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

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16/6

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30/- PER DOZ.

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(LIQ. CRESOLIS SAPONATUS B.O.M.)

PACKED READY FOR RETAIL.

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**A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades.**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the Chemical, Drug and allied trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It has a larger paid subscription circulation than any other Drug Trade Journal, and is the official organ of nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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## SUMMARY.

Mr. Cyril H. Kirby writes forensically on trading with the enemy (p. 66).

A new Pharmacy Bill is threatened by the Drug-store Proprietors' Society (p. 38).

Stocks of liquid paraffin are getting so low that we discuss the position and prospects (p. 46).

The position of British patents and trade-marks in Germany is similar to what German ones are here (p. 36).

The week's arrivals of chemicals and drugs again help to throw us further from the prospect of phytic famine (p. 65).

The obituary columns contain the names of Mr. T. Kay, Mr. W. S. Galbraith, Mr. T. C. Kirkman, Mr. M. Marks, Sir F. C. Rasch, Lieut. Woolner White, and Mr. R. Williamson (pp. 42-43).

The British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, is now open for inspection, although it does not come into force until December 31, and will not be purchasable until then. "In the main it must be regarded as a distinct advance on its predecessor," we remark on p. 46, and on p. 49 we begin a comprehensive review of the work. The chief headings of this review are detailed in "Contents" above.

Advances have taken place in the value of antimony, atropine, cloves, clove oil, cochineal, peppers, and quicksilver. Morphine and thymol are cheaper, and other products offering at reduced rates include ergot, citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar, jalap, lemon oil (spot), and American peppermint oil. The drug-sales were resumed to-day after an interval of ten weeks. Export trade is improving owing to a more generous release of permits (p. 63).

## European War.

**Business is Moving.**—So many people say. Some report to us that inquiries are increasing, demand is growing, and buying for the winter has set in. By Monday, October 5, money will begin to move more freely, consequent upon the partial removal of the moratorium. Those who live by selling brains and goods should be ready for the money movement.

### The Drug-trade's Prohibited Exports.

Inquiries which we have made among wholesalers and exporters point to the fact that conditions as regards obtaining permission to export drugs and chemicals to overseas parts of the British Empire and neutral markets have been considerably relaxed during the past fortnight. In several instances exporters believe that they have been unfairly treated as regards "permits"—a not unexpected circumstance considering the unprecedented character of the present position of overseas trade. Customs officials interpret rules very strictly, with the result that since the outbreak of war much delay and annoyance have occurred with shipments of chemicals and drugs, with consequent accumulation of orders, and this is growing. Before shipment of prohibited or restricted goods can be made, the following particulars have to be furnished by applicants for licences:

(a) The nature and quantity (or weight), and the value of the goods to be exported.

(b) The name and address of the consignor.

(c) The name and address of the person or persons to whom the goods are to be consigned.

(d) The prospective port and date of shipment.

(e) The ship or line by which the shipment is to be made.

(f) The prospective port of discharge.

(g) The reasons for the application.

(h) A short description of the goods and of the packages in which they will be shipped (sufficient for the purposes of identification).

(i) The name and address of the person or company to whom the licence is to be sent.

These questions are printed on a form which, when filled up, must be sent direct to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, Custom House, London, E.C., and if the applicant is lucky he may get a reply within a week; but if it be a usual drug-order, with a fair proportion of fine chemicals, several of them may be struck off the order, or the exporting house may be asked to reduce the quantities ordered. If the exporter protests, the matter is submitted to the Privy Council for decision, but such an appeal means considerable delay, so that none but good fighters or the obstinate appeal against the Customs decision. During our inquiries we learnt that a well-known firm of Australian exporters had had only one permit since the war broke out, although they have had several thousand pounds' worth of orders to execute. They receive orders for regular monthly quantities, and the fact that they are no longer able to supply some of the everyday necessities is likely to cause grave inconvenience to their Australian headquarters. Other factors affect the exports, such as short supplies of articles like potassium permanganate, paraldehyde, thymol, hydroquinone, and ichthyol, which cannot be shipped because the excessive prices asked prevent business. A not unusual export order is for, say, a ton of potassium permanganate, but the usual channels have probably not more than a keg or two to offer, and this at a fancy price, so that the order remains unfulfilled. It may safely be said that the effects of the war are plainly visible on the indents being sent from our Colonies, and, with prices as they are, the quantities ordered are small. To illustrate the difficulty of exporters, it may be said that it is usual to inquire for prices as soon as the order comes to hand; but by the time the permit is granted several weeks may have elapsed and the quotation is useless. Great care has also to be taken with the declaration of goods, as we came across an instance where a shipment declared as "druggists' sundries" was detained by the Customs solely on account of the fact that one of the cases contained a

B

small quantity of protargol, a prohibited article, for which a permit had not been granted.

We could give instances where official lack of knowledge of the drug and chemical trades has considerably delayed business, but this is scarcely the time for such criticism; it can wait, like many other things, for the thorough clearing-up and reorganisation and restaffing of Government departments, after the war is over, which is inevitable if we are to hold our "place in the sun."

It is a mere coincidence that the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has this week issued one of the series of pamphlets which it has been preparing to further competition with Germany and Austria in neutral markets on the very things that British business-houses find so difficult to export, although they are willing to, viz.:

#### Medicines: Drugs and Medicinal Preparations.

We have already said that this is not the time for criticism, but we cannot avoid saying that if the Commercial Intelligence Branch had had the advice of a few competent men connected with the drug-business its pamphlet on medicines would have been very different from the compilation that lies before us. We quote the leading statements:

##### EXPORTED FROM GERMANY (1912).

	£
Opium ... ..	24,500
Peruvian-bark, rhubarb-root, and medicinal berries, leaves, flowers, etc. ... ..	237,100
Quinine, quinine salts, and compounds ... ..	264,600
Collodion and celloidin ... ..	7,700
Chloroform, chloral hydrate ... ..	18,500
Liquorice-juice ... ..	18,600
Artificial balsams, extracts, waters, and the like, not sweet smelling ... ..	35,000
Juices of fruits and plants, for medicinal use, containing ether or alcohol ... ..	150
Prepared medicaments and other pharmaceutical products, not otherwise mentioned ... ..	895,500
Chemical products, not otherwise mentioned: for medicinal uses ... ..	742,500
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,244,150</b>

##### EXPORTED FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1913).

	£
Medicines, prepared, and all substances which by inscriptions on their labels or wrappers, etc., purport to be medicines (including veterinary medicines); opium, etc. ... ..	191,600

##### EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM (1913).

	£
Cocaine and cocaine salts ... ..	1,000
Morphia and morphia salts ... ..	193,400
Opium, dried and powdered in the United Kingdom ... ..	12,400
Quinine and quinine salts ... ..	72,500
Medicines, unenumerated ... ..	2,072,500
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,351,700</b>

As a competitor of the United Kingdom Austria is almost negligible. Her best customer for these goods is Turkey, which bought 26.210/. worth in 1913, and the next best were Italy and the United States, each with about half as much. Russia is Germany's best customer, and we show how Germany and the United Kingdom contrast by quoting what we may call the six-figure customers for medicine exports, adding a few fives:

Germany.		United Kingdom.	
	£		£
Russia ... ..	469,350	British India ... ..	435,470
United States ... ..	272,900	Australia ... ..	350,530
Italy ... ..	141,450	Canada ... ..	134,200
France ... ..	90,500	Japan ... ..	131,150
Japan ... ..	84,600	France ... ..	96,370
Switzerland ... ..	62,700	United States ... ..	79,420
Netherlands ... ..	52,400	China ... ..	62,500

Tables are given in the report which show where the individual groups of medicines go to from each of the exporting countries, and a summary states that the aggregate value of the German and Austrian trade in medicines which might, under present circumstances,

be diverted to British manufacturers may be summed up as follows:

##### (a) In the United Kingdom Market:

	£
German trade (1912) ... ..	186,850
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913) ... ..	15,400
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>202,250</b>

##### (b) In Colonial and Neutral Markets:

	£
German trade (1912) ... ..	1,692,950
Austro-Hungarian trade (1913) ... ..	100,810
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,793,760</b>

Following this are notes under headings of each of the countries, but these are snippets from consular reports and the "London Chamber of Commerce Journal," all of an impracticable rather than a business-inspiring nature, which remark also applies to a

#### Perfumery and Cosmetics

paper which comes from the same source. The principal figures given in this we reprint as they stand:

##### EXPORTED FROM GERMANY (1912).

	£
Perfumed greases, ointments, pomades, oils (fatty, animal) ... ..	98,900
Eau-de-Cologne ... ..	163,550
Other perfumes and cosmetics, extracts, and toilet-waters, all containing ether or alcohol; toilet-vinegar ... ..	176,500
Head, mouth, and tooth wash containing ether or alcohol ... ..	66,400
Perfumed waters, not containing ether or alcohol; perfumed toilet-powders, toilet-paints, tooth-powder, and other perfumery and cosmetics not otherwise mentioned ... ..	115,550
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>620,900</b>

##### EXPORTED FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (1913).

	£
Vinegar, fats, and oils, perfumed, in packages	225
Alcoholic aromatic essences ... ..	2,450
Articles of perfumery (and all substances or mixtures which by their wrappers, labels, directions for use, etc., purport to be articles of perfumery), cosmetics:	
Not containing alcohol (rouge, perfumed face-powder, hair-oil, pomades, tooth-paste, fumigating-pastilles) ... ..	41,900
Containing alcohol ... ..	25,200
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>69,775</b>

##### EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM (1913).

	£
Perfumery, containing spirits (not made in bond) ... ..	168,400
Perfumery, other sorts ... ..	204,150
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>372,550</b>

Obviously these statistics are not strictly comparable: the British figures refer merely to alcoholic articles, and may be less or more than the German articles of the same nature. In 1912 we (British Empire) bought from Germany 127,750/. worth of these goods, the United Kingdom taking 72,200/. worth, including eau-de-Cologne, 52,250/. The other important markets supplied with perfumery, etc., by Germany, and the amount taken by each, were: Dutch East Indies, 45,200/.; British West Africa, 41,450/.; Netherlands, 41,300/.; Russia, 39,800/.; Australia, 32,050/.; Italy, 24,500/.; Argentine, 19,500/.; British India, 19,400/.; Belgium, 14,900/.; Turkey, 14,100/.; Switzerland, 12,000/.; and Mexico, 11,550/. The report gives a comparative table respecting the exports by the three countries, and statements culled from the same sources as the information about medicines. Copies of the reports may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

#### Board of Trade Notices.

By a decree dated September 17, the prohibition of export of coca-leaves from the Netherlands has been withdrawn.



The Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that the exportation from Norway of medicines of all kinds, including iodine, has been prohibited. Permission to export may, however, be granted in exceptional cases by the department concerned.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of telegraphic information from H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam to the effect that the Berlin "Reichsanzeiger" of September 15 contains a decree prohibiting the exportation from Germany of hydrochloric acid, dyes, and all materials which are used in the preparation of explosives; also tar dyes and other chemical products except benzoic acid and benzoates.

#### Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Fees.

The Board of Trade have given a general licence permitting all persons resident, or carrying on business, or being in the British dominions, to pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant, or for obtaining the renewal of patents, or for obtaining the registration of designs or trade-marks, or the renewal of such registration in an "enemy country." Also to pay on behalf of any "enemy" any fees payable on application for or renewal of the grant of a British patent or on application for the registration of British designs or trade-marks or the renewal of such registration. This permission was gazetted on September 29.

#### Chemical Reagents and Apparatus.

Certain chemicals which are used in analysis and research have of recent years been imported to a very large extent, in some cases exclusively, from the Continent. The same remark applies to chemical apparatus, such as beakers, flasks, tubing, and other products of the glass-blower's art. In consequence of the shortage of stock in this country, the following Committees have been appointed by the Councils of the Institute of Chemistry and the Society of Public Analysts jointly:

(a) *To consider what steps shall be taken to insure a continued satisfactory supply of laboratory reagents:*

Professor R. Meldola, President of the Institute of Chemistry; A. Chaston Chapman, President of the Society of Public Analysts; A. Gordon Salamon, Hon. Treasurer of the Institute of Chemistry; Edward Hinks, Hon. Treasurer of the Society of Public Analysts; Professor A. W. Crossley, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. J. T. Hewitt, C. A. Hill, David Howard, Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, Sir William Tilden, Edmund White; P. A. Ellis Richards and Dr. R. Lessing, Hon. Secretaries of the Society of Public Analysts; and Richard B. Pilcher, Registrar and Secretary of the Institute of Chemistry.

(b) *To consider what steps shall be taken to insure a continued satisfactory supply of glass apparatus:*

Professor R. Meldola, A. Chaston Chapman, A. Gordon Salamon, Edward Hinks, Professor H. B. Baker, E. J. Bevan, Thomas Bolas, Dr. Bernard Dyer, Otto Helmer, Dr. J. W. Mellor, Sir Boverton Redwood, William Thomason, Sir William Tilden, E. W. Voelcker, P. A. Ellis Richards, Dr. R. Lessing, and Richard B. Pilcher.

Both Committees are empowered to co-opt additional members. They are engaged in obtaining all the information they can with respect to the matters referred to them, and they will report to the Councils and also to the Committee of the Board of Trade in due course.

#### British Salicylic Acid.

We mentioned last week that W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., essential-oil distillers and essence-manufacturers, of Hackney, N.E., had had a remarkable response to their announcement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of September 19 stating that they had commenced to make salicylic acid and allied products in their manufacturing laboratories. Since then we have had the opportunity of conversation with Mr. Alfred W. Bush, one of the managing directors of the company, and on our congratulating him upon the enterprise, he remarked with a smile that their announcement is one of the biggest advertisements that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has ever had, because it appeared nowhere else, and inquiries in response to it poured in from all quarters, several being for over 5 tons of the acid. Mr. Bush added that the process which they employ is a good one, and produces an excellent salicylic acid, and a number of orders have already been booked. Owing to the big initial demand,

Messrs. Bush have taken steps to enlarge the plant; "but," said Mr. Bush, "that is a very serious consideration, not only as regards salicylic acid, but many other products which we could undoubtedly manufacture profitably, just as we have been manufacturing synthetic perfumes for many years. With these chemicals, in which Germany has taken the lead, it is certain that no manufacturer who commences to make them here can have any surety that he will obtain present prices when the war is over." Here Mr. Bush touched a point which is generally appreciated by manufacturers and even by those who are working with the Government. It is expressed in the question, "To what extent is an enterprising firm justified in spending capital on plant in the present circumstances?" The firm have to consider in that connection what the demand for the products is, how long it will last, and how long they may sell at a profit. It is generally agreed that after the war the Germans will make every effort to recover lost trade, and may even in some instances sell their products below cost. At present, therefore, new ventures in this country are attended with exceptional risk. Buyers do not give long contracts for goods at war prices, and our Parliament has in the case of the patents and trade-marks of alien enemies fixed the period of use to not more than six months after the war. In regard to these aspects of the matter, Mr. Bush recognised the difficulties in the way of the Government and the nation as well as of British manufacturers, but, like other and even more serious difficulties which have been solved during this crisis, a solution may be found which will justify manufacturers in putting their money into ventures that otherwise might be carried on at a financial loss.

#### Miscellaneous.

The change in the moratorium intimated by the Treasury (C. & D., September 26, p. 57) was gazetted on September 30.

The Press Bureau has issued a warning to traders not to use the Red Cross emblem without permission of the Army Council (see C. & D. Diary, 1914, p. 483).

Mr. Walter E. Jones, chemist and druggist, Rhos, Ruabon, has presented the members of the Rhos Company of Territorials with boxes of vaseline and foot-ointment.

"Every Briton's War-book," which is published under the auspices of the Motherland League at 6d., is a compact encyclopædia of Army, Navy, and war matters. It is issued from 4 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

"The Times" gave the hospitality of its columns on September 25 to a letter in which the writer urged the Government to supply the Expeditionary Forces with, say, 1 oz. of coca for each unit to ward off fatigue. Three days later our contemporary printed a warning letter from Mr. C. Streatfield, late District Magistrate, Benares, India, pointing out the dangers of cocaine and hoping "no individual hearing of the marvellous effects of this drug will unwittingly allow himself to become a victim to the vice."

The Brotherhood Relief Expedition to the war-stricken working-people in Lille and other French towns has been organised by the National Brotherhood Council, and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., have presented the expedition with two gross of tablets of Wright's coal-tar soap. Mr. William Ward, the Secretary, regards this contribution as extremely useful. He adds that "it will be very much appreciated by the unfortunate people, while it will bring home to the workers in France the practical way in which sympathy is felt by firms here for their misfortunes in this war, and help to bind the two countries closer together afterwards in the bonds of peace."

Max Hilbert, essential-oil merchant, Hamburg, has sent the following circular-letter to many in this country:

DEAR SIR.—Kindly note my new address—Max Hilbert, Boompjes 33, Rotterdam, Holland—to which please forward your further esteemed inquiries, orders, remittances, etc. The dispatch of all recent orders, which had to be unavoidably delayed in consequence of my removal will be attended to with as little further delay as possible. I beg to solicit a continuance of your favours, which, as in the past, will have my most careful attention. All my supplies will, to avoid misunderstanding, be of "neutral" manufacture—no change in quality, of course. For your convenience I enclose some printed return envelopes.—Yours faithfully,

MAX HILBERT.

It remains for Max Hilbert to explain how he has succeeded in removing from Hamburg to Rotterdam without "change in quality." It is commonly felt in London business circles that we are having a bit too much of Dutch hospitality.

## Personalia.

Mr. John Bond, President of the Institution of Gas Engineers, has been requested to assist the Chemical Products Committee, he being specially well versed in regard to the raw materials requisite in dye-manufacture.

Miss Margaret Merson, the daughter of Mr. G. F. Merson, Ph.C., F.C.S., Edinburgh, was one of the party of four hundred ladies who returned from Berlin last week to London, none the worse for her enforced detention in the German capital.

Second-Lieut. John Ransom, of the Berkshire Regiment, whose portrait was given in our issue of September 26, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ransom, not the second as we stated last week. Their second son, Mr. Philip Ransom, has been studying agriculture at Cambridge University, and this he has temporarily given up, having just obtained a commission in the 1st Hertfordshire Regiment, after having received training in the O.T.C. at Cambridge University.

## News of German Pharmacy.

OPIMUM is 70m. per kilo. and powdered opium 80m. in first hands at present. Mastich is 25m. per kilo.

KNOLL & Co., Ludwigshafen, have presented the Army Medical Department with 20,000m. worth of bromural.

THE NESTLÉ'S MILK Co., of Berlin, has informed the "Pharm. Ztg." that it is composed of Swiss shareholders exclusively.

THE HOSPITAL arranged in the works of Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, now contains 270 wounded. Ladies and gentlemen of the staff gave a successful concert in one of the large laboratories recently.

MORPHINE SCARCITY.—The Bavarian Ministry has informed the medical societies of the scarcity of opium and its alkaloids, especially of morphine, the price of which has considerably advanced. Physicians must be economical with these.

EAST PRUSSIAN PHARMACISTS have suffered severely in consequence of the Russian invasion, and attempts on the part of the pharmacists to get compensation from the Government have failed, as the laws prevent any claim upon the State.

TRADE-WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.—In an article under this title the "Pharm. Zeitung" of September 16 quotes from an article in the "Frankfurter Zeitung," in the course of which it is urged that "no further Government measures should be taken against England—*c.g.*, in regard to the supervision of English firms in Germany. It is pointed out that further measures of this kind would be followed by more severe counter-measures on the part of the English Government. The principal thing for the Germans to do now is to defeat *as soon as possible* the Western enemies, especially to ruin England. In the meantime, the German manufacturers and merchants should profit as much as possible by the export trade which is still allowed, and prepare themselves for sharp competition after the war." The "Pharm. Zeitung" remarks that it will not be so very easy for Germany to defeat England totally, and in the meantime every branch of industry must begin at its own convenience to combat English products. As to the pharmaceutical branch, the endless number of English and French patent medicines, etc., should be removed from Germany. The following list of "English" articles is given:

Albert's cachou	Erythrol tablets (Martindale)
Albert's remedy	Eserine gelatin and paper
Alcock's porous plaster	Fellows' syrup of hypophosphites
Antikamnia	Ferris's anodyne amyl colloid
Atropine gelatin and paper	Hazeline
Beecham's pills	Henry's calcined magnesias
Benson's capsicine porous plaster	Holloway's pills and ointment
Bishop's citrate of magnesia	Izal
Black arnica plasters	Keating's cough-lozenges
Black-currant lozenges	Leo's chlorate of potash tablets
Blair's pills	Listerine
Brandreth's pills	Mellin's food
Carter's little liver-pills	Morison's pills
Cockle's pills	Parrish's chemical food
Collis Brown's chlorodyne	Robin's anæsthetic ether
Davis's pain-killer	Sandwell's issue plasters
Dinnerford's fluid magnesia	Savory's peppermint lozenges
Eade's pills	and seidlitz powder
Elliman's Universal embrocation	Scott's emulsion
Eno's fruit salt	Thyroid tablets
Epilepticon	Whelpston's pills
Erythrol tetranitrate tablets	Williams's pink pills

A lengthier list of French specialities is given, and the "Pharm. Zeit." adds that besides these articles Germany has been flooded with a large number of foreign products which can all be designated as quack-medicines. The

"Münch. Med. Wochenschr." also urges physicians to prescribe German preparations and German patent medicines. The agents for Alcock's plasters, Brandreth's pills, and Carter's little liver-pills have notified the "Pharm. Ztg." that these are not English, but American products.

ENGLISH BRANCHES IN GERMANY.—The Apollinaris Co. and Spratt's Patent A.G., Rummelsburg, are still being attacked by the "Pharm. Zeit." which reported in the issue of September 16 that immediately after the declaration of war two ships loaded with waters for the Apollinaris Co. were seized, and amid the cheering of the population the English colours were substituted by the German flag. The mineral waters were used for the wounded soldiers.

PATENT RIGHTS IN GERMANY.—The "Chemiker Zeitung" of September 1, 1914, gave the following account of the position with regard to proprietary rights in Germany:

"In consequence of newspaper rumours that the proprietary rights of natives of countries with whom Germany is at war have been abolished, we are informed that the Kaiserliche Patentamt in Berlin has not yet considered the question as to whether patents and trade-marks belonging to natives of enemy countries should be suspended till the end of the war. It is doubtful whether or not the Bundesrat is entitled to decide such a matter. Patents must be considered as private possessions, which are generally respected in hostile countries. At all events, a certain number of patents will probably be abolished, because the annual contributions cannot be paid on account of the war. It is not known here what measures have been taken in countries with which we are at war with regard to patents, etc., belonging to Germans, but it is rumoured that the Emperor of Russia has declared by Imperial Decree that the proprietary rights of enemies of Russia are abolished. We are not informed whether this measure will be of a temporary or permanent nature. A large number of such patents will doubtless be abolished on account of non-payment of the annual fees. Applications for patents, trade-marks, etc., which were received before the war have been treated as usual by the Patentamt, but patents, etc., do not seem to be granted to alien enemies. It is not known if the Patentamt has come to a definite decision with regard to the matter."

The "Apotheker Zeitung" of September 9 commented upon this, and added:

"The 'Berliner Lokalanzeiger' has learnt from Dutch sources that the House of Commons has decided to abolish all German and Austrian patents granted in Britain not only for the period of the war, but for the life of the patent. This publication has also learnt from English newspapers which have reached Germany by a circuitous route that a committee has been formed to consider how British manufacturers can secure trade, especially in chemicals, which is now in the hands of German manufacturers. In an interview which a correspondent of the 'Berliner Lokalanzeiger' had with an influential personage in the German chemical-industry, the latter stated that these projects are simply childish and unworthy of a people which poses as the first commercial nation of the world. If the British had been able to cope with our chemical-industry, they would not have waited for this war. He would not deny that it is painful to the British to acknowledge that we are superior to them in this sphere of activity. Till 1870 our chemical-industry looked up to England with veneration and respect. That has changed, however, because we carry on this industry with all the powers that science can give; we have magnificently equipped laboratories, and our chemists are never satisfied with what has been accomplished, but continue their researches. Most certainly there are renowned chemists on the other side of the Channel too, whose accomplishments are much appreciated in German chemical circles. But their discoveries are entrusted, for elaboration in the factories, to people who have the same scientific training as a German overseer. It is therefore impossible that these discoveries can be elaborated as in our factories, which are always under the supervision of scientists. Englishmen have lost the habit of working. Therein lies the secret of our success and of their wavering position in the world."

## Pharmacy in Austria.

THE VIENNA UNIVERSITY has been converted into a hospital.

A FIRST LIST of Austrian pharmacists on military service contains 296 names.

A BOYCOTT of English and French medicinal products has been started in Austria.

AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITIES will not begin their winter semester until after Christmas.

PHARMACISTS, like physicians and nurses, are being exempted from compulsory work in the harvest-fields.



AN EXPORT PROHIBITION LIST of medicines and chemicals has been officially issued. It is similar to that of Germany.

IN HUNGARY pharmacists' assistants are getting the unwanted privilege of carrying on pharmacies without higher supervision. Special examinations for them were held in September.

IODINE is in such short supply in Austria that the Minister of the Home Department has authorised pharmacists to make tincture of iodine half strength—that is, 1 in 20 instead of 1 in 10.

### Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

*Non sibi sed patriæ.*—CICERO.

The following names constitute the third list of those connected with the drug-trade who have joined the nation's fighting services on account of the European war. See also C. & D., September 19 and 26:

AINLEY, Second-Lieutenant, K. E. D. (son of Mr. E. T. Ainley, chemist, Bury St. Edmunds), E. Lancs R.E.  
 AMSON, T. (with Mr. E. Jones, Ph.C., Hanley), R.F.A.  
 BARKER, A. (with Exell Bros., Sheffield), Sheffield City Battalion.  
 BARLOW, Arthur (Manchester Scholar, 1914).  
 BARNES, Eric F. (former apprentice of Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., Felixstowe), 21st Alberta Hussars.  
 BEAVIS, F. (with Holman, Hunt & Co., Ltd., Exeter), R.A.M.C.  
 BISHOP, C. T., Ph.C. (Demonstrator in Pharmaceutics in the School of Pharmacy, London), R.A.M.C.  
 BLACKBURN, E. (with Mr. C. F. Thackeray, chemist and druggist, Leeds), R.F.A.  
 BOWMAN, W. P., jun. (son of Mr. W. P. Bowman, Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds), R.E.  
 BOYD, Private Alfred H. (eldest son of Mr. Wm. H. Boyd, director of Boylean & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin), 7th Batt. Royal Fusiliers.  
 BRAY, Trooper W. L., chemist and druggist, eldest son of Mr. W. J. Bray, senior representative of A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Leicester (with Reid, Harris & Co., Exeter), 1st Royal Devon Yeomanry.  
 BRIDGMAN, A. G. (son of Mr. H. Bridgman, representative of Sangers, London), Seaforth Highlanders.  
 BROWN, H. Fearon, chemist and druggist (son of Mr. R. F. Brown, chemist, Cockermouth), R.A.M.C.  
 BUDGE, Arthur (apprentice with Stokes & Son, Ltd., Plymouth), Royal Engineers, T.  
 BURFORD, Henry J. (eldest son of Mr. Henry Burford, secretary to Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London), Army Service Corps.  
 CALEY, C. (with Mr. C. F. Thackeray, chemist and druggist, Leeds), R.E.  
 CAMBRIDGE, Thos. R. (of Cambridge & Co., registered druggists, Carrickfergus), Royal Irish Rifles.  
 CAVET, Sergeant D. (formerly dispenser with Drs. Thompson, Gibson, and Budd, Launceston), R.A.M.C., No. 2 Stationary Hospital, Expeditionary Force.  
 CHELL, R. A., Bell Scholar, 1914.  
 COLLISHAW, C. (son of Mr. J. Collishaw, Ph.C., Wandsworth, London), 2nd City of London Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., T.  
 COPEMAN, A. E. (with Mr. J. Guthrie Fletcher, chemist and druggist, Bushey), R.A.M.C.  
 COWERN, S. (lately apprentice with Mr. H. C. Prince, chemist, Nottingham), Robin Hood Reserves.  
 CROSS, Sergeant W. M. (with Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., Dublin, and formerly with Mr. H. Lancashire, Ph.C., Ballymena), R.A.M.C.  
 DAVIES, Private Ralph Gordon (with Mr. E. B. Strutt, Saltley), 1st (City of Birmingham) Batt. Warwickshire Regiment.  
 DOUGLAS, Private D. D. (apprentice with Mr. G. H. Gare, chemist, Lymington), R.A.M.C.  
 DRYSDALE, Adrian C., Honourable Artillery Company; also J. Douglas Drysdale, Public Schools Corps (sons of Mr. J. W. Drysdale, of J. W. Drysdale & Sons, London).  
 DUGAN, Quartermaster-Sergeant H. (lately with J. T. Powell & Co., London), R.A.M.C., 2nd Southern General Hospital.  
 DYSON, R. J. (with Mr. F. C. Long, chemist and druggist, Leeds), R.A.M.C.  
 EWING, Driver Allan (lately with Mr. A. McCrae, chemist and druggist, Castle-Douglas), R.F.A., 2nd Lowland Brigade.  
 FLICK, W. S., Ph.C. (with Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London), British Red Cross Society.  
 FRIERSON, —, (lately with Messrs. Fitz-Hugh & Carr, chemists, Nottingham), Nottingham City Battalion.  
 HARRIS, B. (with Mr. R. C. Harrison, chemist and druggist, Grayshott), R.A.M.C.  
 HASLETT, Jas. K., Ph.C. (J. & J. Haslett, Belfast). Ordnance Supply; also Horace R. Haslett, officer in the Royal Irish Rifles.  
 HEDDITCH, R. (with Mr. W. Johnson, chemist and druggist, Leeds), R.A.M.C.  
 HEPPLE, Lieutenant R. A. (formerly with Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., Dublin, and Mr. H. Lancashire, Ballymena), R.A.M.C., No. 8 Hospital, Expeditionary Force.  
 HESLOP, Capt. C. W. B., Ph.C., London (Bell Scholar, 1898). 21st Batt. County of London Regiment.  
 HOLLINGWORTH, Bombardier Arthur F. (son of Mr. F. W. Hollingworth, Ph.C., Dewsbury), 6th Battery, West Riding R.F.A.  
 JACKSON, E. (with Mr. C. F. Thackeray, chemist and druggist, Leeds), A.S.C.  
 JARRALD, Bugler C. W. (assistant and former apprentice with Mr. E. T. Ainley, chemist, Bury St. Edmunds), 5th Suffolk Regiment (T.).  
 JEFFREY, Cecil H. (former apprentice with Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., Felixstowe), R.A.M.C.  
 JOHNSON, W. (with his father, Mr. R. Johnson, chemist and druggist, Leeds), "Pals" Batt. W.Y.

JOHNSON, Private W. (lately with Mr. B. Hargreaves, chemist, Kirkham), 9th Durham Light Infantry.

KEATINGE, T. J. (apprentice with Mr. F. J. Fitzpatrick, chemist and druggist, Dublin), R.A.M.C.

KNOTT, H. S. (son of Mr. H. A. Knott, chemist, Upper Holloway, N.), 5th City of London (London Rifle Brigade) Regiment.

KNOWLES, Herbert P. (son of Mr. F. W. Knowles, chemist, Hove), 1st Home Counties (Sussex) Batt. R.F.A.

LAURIE, R. jun. (with Mr. George Lunan, Edinburgh), Seaforth Highlanders.

LEMMON, R. D. (with Wharrams, Ltd., Leeds), R.F.A. (T.).

LUNAN, G. H., M.B., Ch.B. (son of Mr. G. Lunan, Ph.C., Edinburgh), Lieutenant R.A.M.C. (Correction.)

MACKENZIE, DONALD J. (apprentice with Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Lower Belgrade Street, S.W., and son of Mr. Donald Mackenzie, of T. & H. Smith, Ltd.), Royal Fusiliers.

MANDER, Corporal A. Ernest (eldest son of Mr. A. Mander, Ph.C., F.C.S., Malvern), 2nd South Midland Brigade, R.F.A., T.

MATTHEWS, Chas. (with Mr. D. A. Taylor, registered druggist, Belfast), 11th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles.

MORGAN, E. H. (with Morgan & Sons, Wem & Whitechurch), R.A.M.C.

MOULDS, Corporal Norman (late apprentice with Mr. Freeman, chemist, Nottingham), Sherwood Rangers.

MOULDS, Sergt. Wilson (lately apprentice with Mr. F. R. Sergeant, chemist, Nottingham), R.A.M.C. (Notts and Derby).

MUNRO, Private A. Douglas (son of Mr. A. B. Munro, of Munro, McLaren & Sutherland, Glasgow), R.A.M.C.

MURISON, Kenneth Roy (son of Mr. John Murison, managing director of Parke's Drug Stores, Ltd.), Highland Mountain Batteries.

OLDERSHAW, —, (lately apprentice with Messrs. Fitz-Hugh & Carr, chemists, Nottingham), Nottingham City Battalion.

OVERTON, Capt. Percy J. S., Ph.C. (son of Mr. Overton, of J. Sumner & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and a junior director of the firm), Ammunition Column, 4th West Lancashire Howitzer Brigade, R.F.A.

ORANGE, Corporal F. A. J. (son of Mr. F. C. Orange, representative of Fassett & Johnson, London), Kensington Rifles (A.S.C.).

PARKES, Private S. A. (son of Mr. G. J. R. Parkes, of the representative staff of the British Drug Houses, Ltd., London), 9th Batt. King's Royal Rifles.

POTTS, R. G. (with Mr. A. Rothstein, chemist and druggist, Leeds), "Pals" Batt. W.Y.

PRATT, F. H. (son of Mr. A. J. Pratt, chemist and druggist, Reigate), 9th Royal Sussex.

RANKIN, Matthew, and Hugh RANKIN (sons of Mr. W. J. Rankin, R.D., Belfast), Royal Irish Rifles.

RANSOM, Lieutenant Philip (second son of Mr. Francis Ransom, Ph.C., F.C.S., Hitchin), 1st Herts Regiment.

REES, C. V. (lately with Mr. E. T. Neatherecoat, Ph.C., Weybridge), 11th Hussars.

RINGER, Staff-Sergt. A. (with Mr. F. R. Sergeant, chemist, Nottingham), R.A.M.C. (Notts and Derby).

ROBINSON, Richard M. (son of Mr. R. L. Robinson, Partington, and apprentice with Mr. F. Dickinson, chemist, Stamford), 4th Batt. Lincolnshire Regiment.

RUSSELL, C. J. (apprentice with Mr. S. L. Gooch, chemist, Holt), R.A.M.C.

SAMM, G. W., chemist and druggist (son of Mr. A. G. Samm, chemist, Newark, with Heppel & Co., London), R.A.M.C.

SHAW, F. C. Oscar, and his brother, Kenneth G. Shaw (sons of Mr. Fred. Shaw, of Geo. Curling, Wyman & Co., London), Honourable Artillery Company.

SHOOTER, T. (with Mr. J. Calverley, chemist and druggist, Leeds), R.A.M.C.

SLATER, George, chemist and druggist, Portnoekie, Banffshire, R.A.M.C., T., 1st Scottish General Hospital.

SMITH, G. (with Mr. R. C. Harrison, chemist and druggist, Grayshott), R.A.M.C.

SMITH, Gunner B. (nephew of Mr. F. W. Hollingsworth, Ph.C., Dewsbury), 6th Battery, West Riding R.F.A.

SMITH, Sergeant Harold, chemist and druggist, Cirencester, Royal Gloucestershire Hussars (Yeomanry).

SUTCLIFFE, R. W. (Sutcliffe & Gosden, drug merchants, London), Eleventh Empire Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London).

TABRELL, F. (lately with Mr. W. Barrett, chemist, Devonport), R.A.M.C.

TAYLOR, J. (with Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., Felixstowe), Royal Field Artillery.

TORRANCE, D. (with Mr. E. Jones, Ph.C., Hanley), R.A.M.C.

TREBAN, Sergeant J. (with Mr. W. F. Wells, Ph.C., Dublin, and formerly with Mr. H. Lancashire, Ph.C., Ballymena), 17th Company R.A.M.C.

TYRIE, A. (with Mr. Samuel Gibson, R.D., Belfast), 11th Batt. Royal Irish Rifles.

WALKER, Arthur (lately with Mr. W. T. Coltman, chemist, Middlesbrough), 10th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers.

WALTERS, Frank (lately apprentice with Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., Nottingham), King's Royal Rifles.

WATHES, Trooper Richard H. (son of Mr. C. J. Wathes, chemist, Nottingham), South Notts Hussars.

WHITEFURCH, Arthur (lately with Mr. W. T. Coltman, chemist, Middlesbrough), Imperial Fusiliers.

WILKINSON, J. T. (with G. Exley & Son, Leeds), R.N.R.

WILSON, Private Wm. (with Jas. Hardie & Son, chemists, Dundee), Reservist, R.A.M.C.

WORMINGTON, W. (with Morgan & Sons, Wem & Whitechurch), R.A.M.C.

(To be continued.)

MEXICAN JALAP.—The exports from Vera Cruz during the fiscal year 1912-13 amounted to 161 tons (10,821/), against 186 tons (11,414/.) in 1911-12 and 250 tons (16,467/.) in 1910-11.

## BUSINESS CHANGES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have opened new branches at 291 Whitley Road, Monkseaton, and 65 Mandale Road, Thornaby-on-Tees.

MRS. WILLIAMS, wife of the late Mr. L. A. Williams, chemist and druggist, The Central Pharmacy, Porthcawl (Glam.), is continuing the business under qualified management.

MESSRS. EVANS & Co., pharmacists, 13 Turnham Green Terrace, Bedford Park, W., are having their pharmacy entirely refitted, half of the premises being especially designed for dispensing, while dental and optical goods are also well to the fore. At their branch, 150 Devonshire Road, Chiswick, they have had a well-equipped dispensary added to the back portion of the premises.

## TRADE-MARKS.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped, for a list of which, with particulars as to registration, see "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1914, p. 237.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. W. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 16, 1914.)

- "ZENITH"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By W. Macadie, "Trevone," Shelley Road, Hutton, Essex. 363,194.
- "CORNFLOWER"; for cottonseed oil (4). By F. F. Fox & Co., 22 Little George Street, Bristol. 362,607.
- "DELCO"; for electrical batteries (8). By Davis Electrical Co., 17 Moor Street, Charing Cross Road, W. 360,669.
- "ATOMER"; for atomisers, etc. (11). By the De Vilbiss Manufacturing Co., 1302-1310 Dorset Street, Toledo, U.S.A. 360,197.
- "METZELER" and circular device ("Metzeler" disclaimed); for indiarubber and gutta-percha goods (40). By Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, E.C. 360,664.
- Circular device of fort, and words "TRIPLE FORT MILES"; for all goods (40). By A. H. Greenfield, 92 Earl's Court Road, W. 362,785.
- "KRITHOVOL"; for food-substances (42). By Brady & Martin, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 362,806.
- "DIGESTICO"; for all goods (42). By S. Juleff, Glencombe, Benecombe Road, Reedham Park, Purley. 363,099.
- "SENDIAL," with picture of same; for goods (47). By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight. 361,767.
- Label device of laundress; for goods (47). By C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol. 362,148.
- "KRONO," for all goods (47); "OPTS," for goods (50). By Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., Greenwich, S.E. 363,184. 361,945.
- "RAISAL"; for non-medicated bath-salts (48). By No. 3 Syndicate, Ltd., 10 St. Helen's Place, E.C. 362,351.
- "MA PETITE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By the Crown Perfumery Co., Sidney Road, Homerton Road, N.E. 362,496.
- "WALMWAX"; for a hair-restorer (48). By Roberts & Co., 24 Fish Street, Northampton. 362,538.
- "ZAN-SESMA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Jago & Jerome, Ltd., Nelson Street, Manchester. 362,911.
- "RABASA"; for toilet-salts (48). By Radium Salt Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C. 363,050.
- Monograms "D.K." and "N.P."; for surgical instruments, etc. (11). By the President and Council of the Royal Society (as having control of the National Physical Laboratory), Bashi House, Teddington. 358,873/4.
- "VARSO"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By T. Horton, 4 and 5 Post Office Lane, Merthyr Tydvil, Glam. 363,104.

AMONG the imports into Chicago from the United Kingdom during 1913 were chemicals valued at 13,650/., as compared with 20,793/., in 1912 and 20,762/., in 1911; vanilla valued at 6,200/., against 5,244/., in 1912; soya-beans, 8,740/., against 8,764/., in 1912.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

### Brevities.

Kingston-on-Thames Town Council has granted an agri-horticultural poisons licence to Messrs. J. & B. Marsh.

Eight deaths as a result of taking poisons have been reported during the week, two of them being due to accident. The poisons implicated were chloroform, laudanum, liniment of belladonna, salt of lemon, veronal, and two unknown poisons.

Eleven samples of drugs were purchased for analysis in Bristol during the past quarter and proved to be genuine. In Lewisham, fourteen samples taken during the year were found to be satisfactory, and the Southampton analyst reported favourably on two samples last quarter.

At Canterbury Revision Court on September 22, Mr. Robert Croft, chemist and druggist, The Parade, successfully claimed a vote on the ground that he occasionally occupied rooms at his shop which are furnished for his use, but Mr. Kilpin, the manager, who permanently resides at the shop, was refused a vote.

Camberwell Borough Council have decided that in future no notification will be sent to vendors of genuine samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts. Councillor Lonnon, M.R.C.S., speaking against the motion, reminded the Council that many articles sold by pharmacists, such as sweet spirit of nitre and camphorated oil, are subject to depreciation if kept for any length of time.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on September 25, William Puntton (32), butcher, was charged with stealing from 51 Calthorpe Street an overcoat, value 3/., the property of Mr. William Hutchison, a chemist's assistant. Prosecutor said he had joined the Army. He hung his coat in the drill-hall of the Army Service Corps in Calthorpe Street, and when he returned from drill it was gone. Prisoner was in the same corps, and had been seen wearing the coat. The Magistrate accepted his bail in 10/., to come up for judgment if called upon.

### London Chemists' Golfing Society.

The final of the competition for the handsome Challenge Cup presented by Messrs. Sangers, Sangers, Euston Road, N.W., was played off on the South Herts Golf Club course at Totteridge on Thursday, September 24, when Mr. H. W. Bartlett (5) defeated Mr. H. Palmer (16), and thus becomes the holder of the Sanger Cup, in succession to Mr. F. A. Bell.

### Leeds.

Leeds chemists have contributed among themselves 66/., 6s. to the Lord Mayor's Section of the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund. Other local donations include: Mr. W. P. Bowman (Goodall, Backhouse & Co.), 100/.; Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 25/.; Warrams, Ltd., 10/., 10s.; and Mr. John Exley, 2/., 2s., besides 1/., to the Belgian Relief Fund. The Leeds Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment has received a gift of drums from Mr. W. P. Bowman.

The third annual report of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., took the form of a speech by the President (Mr. W. Huntrods, Leeds), in the course of which he said:

Whilst in London I suggested to several M.P.s of all shades of politics, the idea of introducing a Pharmacy Bill of our own. I was agreeably surprised at the manner in which every member agreed that it was the best possible thing we could do, not only to safeguard our interests, but also to obtain redress. This has been communicated to several of our branches, who all unanimously agree that we ought to proceed with a Bill. The great thing we have to face is the expense. Already we have received a number of promises of practical support. If the idea of introducing a Pharmacy Bill meets with your approval, and the necessary funds are forthcoming, then we will immediately



proceed with the work. I do not propose, at this stage, to attempt to give even an outline of what the Bill will consist of. All I wish to say is that the provisions will be carefully considered, and when we have got it into ship-shape, a draft will be submitted to all the branches for their consideration.

Mr. J. O'Grady, M.P., approves of the Bill and has agreed to introduce it.

#### Liverpool.

There has been a ready response by local chemists to the national scheme for supplying medicines to the dependants of sailors and soldiers.

Mr. J. H. Robinson, Exchange Station Buildings, has at present a splendid window-show of the Crown Perfumery Co.'s "British" Eau-de-Cologne.

Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., have a special display of surgical requisites, dressings, etc., with "a qualified nurse in attendance," at their Lord Street branch.

Local chemists are finding that the public have a prejudice against German goods at present. One pharmacist cannot dispose of German-made "fly-catchers."

The new edition of the "Liverpool Chemists' Price-List," at present out of print, has been held up until the British Pharmacopoeia, 1914, is issued. The revision is being done by a special committee, but is much hindered by inflated "war prices."

#### Manchester.

The War Office having now accepted the offer of Worsley Hall, near Manchester, as a hospital by the East Lancashire branch of the British Red Cross Society, the Pharmaceutical Sub-Committee appointed are very busy making all the necessary arrangements for the fitting up of the dispensary which the members of the drug-trade, wholesale and retail, in Manchester, Salford and district have generously offered to fit up and provide with the necessary supply of drugs, dressings, and the services of a qualified pharmacist as dispenser.

In connection with the course of free lectures on first-aid under the auspices of the Manchester Chemists' Assistants' Association (particulars of which were given last week and which have been revised), the training and drill will be given on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 8 p.m. in the Parade Hall of the Cavendish Street Police Station, All Saints', Manchester, after which the company will proceed to the Medical School of the University for the lecture by Dr. Stoford. Those who cannot attend from 7 to 8 on the Wednesday evening for the training should communicate with the Secretary before or after the lecture, when some other time will be arranged to suit them.

#### Sheffield.

At the Sheffield City Police Court on September 29, Cornelius Beech, grocer, 57 Furnival Street, was fined 1*l.*, including costs, for selling sweet nitre under strength.

Mr. Percy Carr, chemist and druggist, has been elected Senior Warden of the Britannia Mark Lodge of Freemasons. Mr. J. T. Appleton, chemist and druggist, has been appointed Overseer of the same Lodge.

At the Sheffield Police Court on September 30, James Wilkinson & Son, chemical-manufacturers, Attercliffe, were fined 5*l.*, and costs, for having given a false account of certain goods forwarded by railway, and 10*l.*, and costs, for having sent dangerous goods by rail without declaring the nature and contents on the outside of the package. The goods consisted of a liquid containing ammonium fluoride, hydrofluoric acid, and acetic acid, contained in a 2-gal. gutta-percha bottle instead of a glass one.

Mr. Stephen Furnival, Ph.C., who has recently joined the Council of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society and taken over the secretaryship, is well known to the craft, he having served his apprenticeship with his uncle, Mr. J. Furnival Eardley. He passed the Minor examination in 1905 and the Major in 1907, afterwards going to Windsor for a short time. Returning to Sheffield he joined his old firm as partner, in succession

to Mr. R. D. Douglas. Mrs. Furnival is the only daughter of Mr. Eardley.

J. Gilbert Jackson, Ltd., chemists and druggists, have a unique window-show at present. One end of the window is filled with a large photograph of the 1st Dragoon Guards taken in Berlin on the occasion of the visit of King George to Germany. His Majesty is seen in company with the Kaiser, Field-Marshal Sir John French, and Admiral Jellicoe. The bottom of the window is filled with broken Apenta, Hunyadi, and Apollinaris water bottles, backed by a large card on which is printed "Germany is broken." Out of the mass of broken glass arise bottles of the English Natural Aperient Water from Cheltenham.

#### Guardians' Contracts.

Boards of Guardians in England and Wales are now settling contracts for the next six months, with the following results in respect to articles with which our readers are concerned:

Alresford (Hants).—Trimming & Co., for drugs.  
Barnet.—Boots, Ltd., for infirmaries requisites.  
Berwick-on-Tweed.—Mr. N. M. Craig, chemist and druggist, and Mr. W. J. Black, chemist and druggist, for medicines.  
Bethnal Green.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.  
Blackburn.—Booth & Openshaw, chemists and druggists, for dry-saltes, etc.  
Bolton.—Thos. Moscrop & Son, for disinfecting-fluid, hydrochloric acid, and Izal toilet-soap; Waller & Riley, Ltd., absorbent cotton-wool and drugs.  
Brentford.—Middleton Bros., for disinfectants, 82*l.* 14*s.*  
Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, and S. Maw, Son & Sons were asked to give a detailed list of articles for which they wanted extra payment consequent on the war.  
Brighton.—Hygienic Research Co. for germicidal soap.  
Bury St. Edmunds.—W. E. Youngman & Son, for drugs.  
Camberwell.—J. G. Ingram & Son, for red and white waterproof sheeting at 4*s.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard.  
Cambridge.—Mr. Evans, for drugs.  
Chester.—J. W. Huko, for drugs (29*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*).  
Eastry.—Mr. A. E. Woodruff, for druggists' sundries.  
Faversham.—Mr. J. T. Rolfe, appointed chemist for six months.  
Hemel Hempstead.—Mr. Frank Chapman, chemist and druggist, for surgical dressings.  
Hull.—Hall & Hamby and the Asbestos and Rubber Co., Ltd., for rubber goods.  
Ipswich.—Mr. Oldfield, for drugs and sundries.  
Isle of Thanet.—Mr. H. A. Channell, for disinfectants; Mr. H. Skitt, for drugs for outdoor poor.  
Lancaster.—Mr. R. S. Angus, chemist and druggist, for drugs.  
Lichfield.—Davies, Sons & Co., for drugs.  
Ludlow.—Woodhouse & Son, chemists, bovril, 5*s.* 1*d.* per lb.; cod-liver oil, 6*d.*; emulsion, 5*d.*; carbolic soap, 19*s.* 6*d.* per ewt.; Liebig's extract, 7*s.* per lb. Mr. W. J. Brown, Ph.C., quinine 1*s.* per oz.; crushed linseed, 1*s.* 9*d.* per 12 lb.  
Marylebone.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for medicines, 72*l.*;  
S. Maw, Son & Sons for sundries, 51*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*  
Peterborough.—Bodger & Co., for chemists' goods.  
Shoreham.—In view of no tenders for medicines being submitted, the present contractors are to continue to supply goods at 33 per cent. off list prices.  
Tadmorden.—Mr. R. H. Barker, chemist and druggist, for drugs.  
Wetherby.—Mr. F. W. Hoyle, chemist and druggist, for drugs.  
Workop.—Mr. J. R. Pennington, for drugs.  
Wirral.—Mr. John Fawcett, chemist, New Ferry, for drugs.

#### From Various Courts.

Two lads who broke into the shop of Mr. G. A. Stocks, chemist and druggist, 25 Bradford Road, Brighouse, and stole 4*s.* have been birched by order of the Magistrates.

At Ryde, on September 25, a lad was bound over for six months on a charge of stealing money and a glass ear-syringe from the shop of Timothy White & Co., Ltd., Ryde.

At the Greenwich Police Court on September 24, Fredk. Coleman, of The Chestnuts, Brockley View, Forest Hill, was fined 10*s.*, and 2*s.* costs, for assaulting Fredk. Septimus Hankinson, chemist, Brockley Rise. On September 16 the defendant went to complainant's shop and without any remark threw some tablets at him. The tablets had been purchased at his shop on the previous day. While witness was picking them up defendant struck him in the eye. Defendant said the wrong tablets had been sent by witness's assistant. Defendant declared that the complainant called him a fool and threw a bottle at him, whereupon, being "ruffled," he brushed the complainant's face with his hand.

THE NEW ITALIAN BUDGET provides for a special tax on imported or national mineral waters at the rate of 8*s.* per 100 bottles containing between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 litre, and 4*s.* per 100 bottles of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  litre.

## IRISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

### Brevities.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Dublin, have given 50*l.* to the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and the contribution of Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., is 10*l.* 10*s.*

The staff of Bates' Medical Hall, Royal Avenue, Belfast, has given five guineas to the Belfast Auxiliary of the Prince of Wales' Fund. Mr. R. W. McKnight, Ph.C., Carlisle Circus, has sent two guineas, and Richardson's Chemical Co., Ltd., 25*l.*

At Lisnaskea last week Mary Ann Steen was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, the victim being Catherine Brady (56), on June 28, by means of an alleged cure for cancer. The accused had applied a plaster to the deceased's breast on three occasions, as it was supposed she had cancer. Professor McSweeney, analyst, gave evidence as to finding arsenic in all of deceased's organs except the large intestine. There was a grain of arsenic in the breast. Two doctors stated in evidence that death was due to gastro-enteritis caused by arsenical poisoning.

### War Prices.

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Grocers' Association's Executive Committee a letter was read from the Secretary of the Retail Chemists' Association stating that they were most anxious to co-operate with the Grocers' Association in fixing and maintaining the minimum prices of certain articles which had been considerably increased by the manufacturers owing to the war. The following were mentioned: Citric acid, 6*d.* per oz.; cream of tartar, 2*d.* per oz.; methylated spirit, 6*d.* per pint, 1*s.* per quart; tartaric acid, 3*d.* per oz., 9*d.* for 4 oz., and 3*s.* per lb. The President (Mr. F. W. Giddings) said the prices were reasonable; the Committee concurred, and directed the Secretary to communicate with the Chemists' Association accordingly.

### Guardians and Drug-supply.

The Local Government Board have written to the Ennistynon Guardians calling attention to an omission in the vouchers for medicines, etc., and stating that greater care is necessary to have those returns submitted in a proper manner. The Clerk said the contractors did not put in the quantities, but they filled in the prices. The dispensary medical officer said the articles were duly supplied. The Clerk said it was a clerical error on the part of the contractors, and it was agreed so to inform the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board have also informed the Corofin Guardians that they cannot allow recoupment for certain drugs, as they were ordered from an unauthorised contractor. The Clerk said there was also a previous surcharge which they did their best to get remitted and failed. Under the circumstances, it looked as if a similar effort now would be hopeless. Suggestions were then made to inform the contractors with a view to getting a refund. Several members disagreed, and the matter was allowed to drop. The Local Government Board also disallowed 23*s.* recoupment, the cost of certain drugs for the Balrothery Guardians, of which original copies had not been furnished. It was stated that the documents were mislaid by a medical officer acting *pro tem.*

## SCOTTISH NEWS.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing news of trade interest. Please mark the items.

### Aberdeen and the North.

Aberdeen chemists had their last holiday of the summer season on September 23.

Shopkeepers in the city have been informed that windows must remain unlit for the present.

Mr. W. P. Hay, chemist and druggist, Union Street, Aberdeen, offers to present a cake of soap to every purchaser of his "Service Foot-powder."

## LEGAL REPORTS.

### TRADE LAW.

**Should the Lady Pay?**—In the King's Bench Division, Dublin, before the Lord Chief Justice, last week, an application was made on behalf of the defendant, Mrs. Pigott, to set aside a judgment for 64*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, which had been marked against her and her husband, George A. Pigott, last July in default of defence. The action was brought against Mr. and Mrs. Pigott by Dr. W. V. Johnston, Ph.C., to recover the sum mentioned for professional attendance to the lady in 1912 and 1913, money lent, and medicines, etc., supplied. Mr. Ronayne, who appeared for Mr. Pigott, said judgment was marked against the husband, who admitted liability, in May, and in July judgment was marked against the wife in default of defence. Mr. Louis Kelly, for the plaintiff, in resisting the application said that she had represented herself as being in affluent circumstances and had herself promised to pay. The Lord Chief Justice set aside the judgment against Mrs. Pigott on the terms that she should pay the plaintiff's costs of the motion and his costs of marking judgment. He extended Mrs. Pigott's time for filing a defence to October 25.

**An Erasmic Trade-mark.**—At Middlesbrough on September 23, Frank Hesp (39), agent, 30 Scarbrough Street, West Hartlepool, was charged under the Merchandise Marks Act, at the instance of Joseph Crosfield & Co., Ltd., Warrington, for selling shampoo-powders to which a forged trade-mark was affixed. It was explained for the prosecution that in September the prisoner visited Middlesbrough and placed with a printer an order for a number of envelopes to be printed with the words "Duchess Erasmic Shampoo-powder." The envelopes containing the powder were sold from door to door in several North of England towns (including Newcastle and Sunderland) by canvassers engaged by the prisoner. When this came to the knowledge of the prosecutors, and the shampoo-powders were analysed, they were found to be made of common washing-soda. It was proved that the powder had been purchased under the impression that it was made by the manufacturers of Erasmic soap. Prisoner's defence was that he had used the trade-marks "Duchess" and "Erasmic" unknowingly. He was fined 5*l.* and costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

**Picric-acid Manufacture.**—A special court was held in Leeds on September 23 to hear a renewed application by Messrs. Brotherton & Co., ammonia and tar distillers, Leeds and elsewhere, for a licence to manufacture picric acid at their Stourton works. A similar application was made over a year ago and was withdrawn. It was now renewed in circumstances of urgency due to the war. Mr. Willey, for the applicants, said it was absolutely necessary for the Government to have large quantities of this explosive, and if leave were not now given the War Office would themselves make it at Stourton under the charge of one of their own officials. Mr. T. Fairley, F.I.C., F.C.S., city analyst of Leeds, and Mr. W. Macnab, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, gave evidence that the manufacture of picric acid could be carried out at the Stourton works without danger to the adjoining property. Mr. H. Pickard, engineer, of the Aire and Calder Navigation, and Mr. W. F. Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, urged that an explosion might cause damage to the banks of the adjoining canal, and that the site was dangerous on account of the proximity of other buildings. The application was refused on these grounds. It is understood that the War Office will now be asked to grant a licence.

## Trade-marks of Alien Enemies.

The hearing of applications to suspend certain trade-marks belonging to alien enemies has continued since our issue of September 26, and we report the proceedings as far as they are of interest to our readers.

### Formamint.

As mentioned last week, Mr. Gray, on September 18, applied on behalf of Mr. J. E. Griffiths, East Sheen, S.W., for suspension of the trade-mark "Formamint" (No. 264,704), owned by Luthi & Buhtz, Berlin. He explained that Formamint is the trade or brand name of tablets composed of approximately 5 parts of formaldehyde and 1 part of milk-sugar. His arguments were similar to those he had used in the sanatogen case.



The Comptroller inquired whether this article is made or sold by anyone else in this country under other names.

Mr. Colefax, who appeared for the registered owners, submitted samples of similar tablets of different makes and sold under various names. In all of these the essential ingredients were formaldehyde and milk-sugar, with citric acid, menthol, mint oil, or other flavouring-agents.

Mr. J. E. Griffiths, in reply to Mr. Gray, gave similar particulars regarding his financial position as reported in the sanato-gen case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colefax, witness said that Formamint enjoys a greater reputation than any of the similar articles which have been produced; none of them is absolutely identical with it, and it would be of no value to him to make and sell it under any other name. He had analysed several branded articles of a similar character; he would not say they were not as good as Formamint, as they differed in composition. Formamint is more pleasant to the palate, and it would sell better. He wished to make and sell the article under this trade-mark, as his experience is that the public preferred Formamint to other brands. He could not say what the actual stocks in this country are.

Mr. Müller, of A. Wülfing & Co., was then called by Mr. Colefax. He stated that his firm had ample stocks of Formamint to last four months. When present stocks were exhausted they could supply more, as they made it in London and supplies of formaldehyde are readily available.

Replying to Mr. Gray, witness stated that Formamint contains formaldehyde, milk-sugar, citric acid, and other flavouring-agents. He agreed that these tablets are more palatable than any of the similar preparations. His firm have never imported formaldehyde, as they can get supplies in this country.

Mr. Colefax, in summing up, stated that the British house is quite an independent branch, and does not therefore require a licence to trade. He referred at some length to correspondence which his clients have had with the Home Secretary regarding this matter, and contended that transactions with such a branch are not transactions with an enemy.

The Comptroller raised the question of disposal of the profits, stating that in his opinion every transaction entered into here with a branch of a German concern is for the benefit of an enemy, although the profits may be reserved.

Mr. Colefax said his clients are prepared to agree to any suggestion that the Comptroller might think proper so as to make certain that the profits do not go to Germany during the continuance of the war.

Mr. Gray pointed out that the owner of the trade-mark is a German, and the sale of this article is for his benefit, although he does not get the profits till after the war. He might seriously interfere with the supply of this article to the public; it might suit him to stop supplies entirely, in which case the public would be prejudiced. There is no guarantee that the price will remain the same as at present.

This concluded the proceedings, and the Comptroller has now to report to the Board of Trade.

#### Globe Polish.

On September 29 an application was made by Raimés & Co., Ltd., London and Stockton-on-Tees, for the transference to them of the trade-mark rights of Globe (metal-polish) 52,022 and fifteen other marks or designs referring to the same polish. Mr. Sebastian, on behalf of the applicants, stated that Raimés & Co., Ltd., are the sole vendors in this country of Globe Polish, which is made by the Globe Metal-polish Co.—a British company. The polish was originally made in Germany by Fritz Schulz, Leipzig, and Raimés & Co., Ltd., had the sole right to import and sell it in this country. They had spent half a million in advertising it, and had created a demand for it. It was originally known as Universal Metal Polish, but the name "Globe" had been chosen as the best name to sell it under in this country. Three years ago Raimés & Co., Ltd., represented to Mr. Schulz that the time had come to make the polish in England, and the British company was formed, the shares of which are held chiefly in Germany. Works were obtained at Stratford, and since then the polish has been made in England.

Mr. Sutcliffe, on behalf of the Glairo Metal-polish Co., opposed the application in so far as it referred to the trade-mark 200,132, on the ground that his clients had a similar product, which they had been unable to sell on account of the great demand for Globe Polish. He contended that it was not in the interests of British manufacturers that the application should be granted.

Mr. Brammal, a director and London manager of Raimés & Co., Ltd., and Mr. Natrass, secretary, gave evidence in support of Mr. Sebastian's statement, after which Mr. Sutcliffe summed up, being followed by Mr. Sebastian. The Comptroller will report to the Board of Trade.

#### Lysol.

On Thursday, October 1, several applications were heard in regard to Lysol.

At the outset the Comptroller said he did not think there was any necessity to go into the arguments again at length: the only thing they wanted to satisfy themselves about was that the applicants were proper applicants and in a position to manufacture to a certain standard to be fixed.

Mr. Colefax, for Chas. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., pointed out that his clients are entirely British in constitution, and the manufacture would be carried on by British labour, and for the benefit of the firm only. He agreed to the suspension of the word mark, but he contended that the device mark should be suspended in favour of his clients.

Mr. Sebastian, who appeared for several applicants, urged that all applications should be heard before a decision was given.

Mr. Lunge, for Mr. Arthur Lymm, chemical-engineer, Westminster, also opposed.

Mr. Ellis, for Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., said his clients had no desire to use the device mark, but he pointed out that the device had the word "Lysol" in it, and he suggested that it should be suspended as regards the word.

Mr. Thomas Dawson, commercial manager of Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., then gave evidence in support of his company's application, and stated that their preparation shows exactly the same carbolic-acid coefficient as Lysol. In cross-examination witness refused to give the formula.

Mr. Devenish next submitted arguments for Gospo, Ltd., who also applied for use of the trade-mark, and stated that his company has already made Lysol under the direction of Mr. C. E. Sage, F.I.C. The managing director (Mr. Hardman) was then closely examined by the Comptroller regarding the company's facilities for manufacturing Lysol and experience in preparing disinfectants. Witness declined to state the number of men employed in their Stratford works.

Mr. E. J. Parry then stated in evidence that, in conjunction with Mr. Ling, he had tested the Lysol made in Germany, and in view of their results he came to the conclusion that the preparation must contain 45 to 50 per cent. of cresols in such a condition as to render it practically soluble in water. The colour was no test, because when cresols are stored for some time in casks they become darker. It is next to impossible to get the colour identical in every case. As regards composition, every sample he had seen which had been made by Messrs. Zimmermann was as identical as could be. He did not think the manufacturers of an article such as "Gospo" were the proper sort of firm to make Lysol; it was a totally different trade in every respect. In reply to Mr. Ellis, the witness condemned the carbolic coefficient test. The proper test for Lysol is the chemical composition of the article. In reply to the Comptroller, Mr. Parry said the test should be an analytical one, and he was quite willing to put in his formula.

It was thereupon agreed that the formula used by Messrs. Zimmermann should be sent to the Comptroller, and the hearing concluded with a further appeal by Mr. Colefax for a suspension of the device mark in his clients' favour, and a hope was expressed by Mr. Sebastian that he would be given an opportunity to speak on that point before a report is made.

#### OTHER ALIEN MARKS APPLIED FOR.

Notice of the following applications to avoid or suspend the registration of trade-marks is given in the "Trade-marks Journal," September 30. R.O. means registered owner; Ap. applicant. The date of hearing is given last:

"Lysol," 98,947 and 98,948. R.O., Schülke & Mayr, Ap., Lowless & Co., for Robert Young & Co., Ltd. October 14. Also as regards 94,948. Ap., A. H. Lymm, October 14.

"ELECTRENUM," 332,672. R.O., London Emery Works Co. Ap., British Abrasive Wheel Co., Ltd. October 14.

"SROBIN," 282,921. R.O., Quicisner, Ap., A. Hagon, Cardiff. October 19.

"BLANKIT," 288,726. R.O., Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. Ap., A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Stratford. October 19.

"BLANKIT," 307,557. R.O., The Badische Co., Ltd. Ap., A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Stratford. October 19.

#### Patents of Alien Enemies.

Among the applications for avoiding or suspending the patents of alien enemies are the following:

*Para oxyaryl-arsinic acids* (13,845/10). Ap., G. M. Bresillon, Gamage Buildings, Holborn, London, E.C. October 12.

*3:3'-diamino-4:4'-diaryarseno benzene* (7,865/12). Same applicant and date of hearing.

Levinstein, Ltd., Crumpsall Vale Chemical-works, Blackley, Manchester, are also applying for the suspension of seven dye patents. The cases will be heard on October 16.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

### New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

**MAGNER & Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Registered in Dublin. Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers are Wm. Magner, D. Hegasty, and M. A. McSweeney, Ph.C. W. Magner is the first director. R.O., 30A Prince's Street, Cork.

**CYMRIC DRUG Co., LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of drug-stores carried on by Gwilym Evans, Ltd., at 158 City Road and 98 Salisbury Road, Cardiff, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, etc. The subscribers and first directors are: W. J. Evans, 158 City Road, Cardiff, druggist; Mrs. M. Evans, 158 City Road, Cardiff; and O. M. Owen, Cardiff, pharmacist.

**DAVIS, BURROW & SONS, LTD. (P.C.).**—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of brush manufacturers carried on by Sarah L. Burrow, H. G. Taylor, D. Burrow, and C. E. Burrow (trustees under will of late A. L. Burrow) at Whitehouse Street, Leeds, as Davis, Burrow & Sons, and carry on the same and the business of manufacturers of and dealers in tooth-brushes, manicure and toilet requisites, razors, strops, combs, hardware, smallwares, etc. The subscribers and first directors are the trustees named.

### Company News.

**EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.**—Warrants for the half-year's dividend on the 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares, due October 1, have been posted.

**MEGGESON & Co., LTD.**—The annual meeting was held at 31 Budge Row, E.C., on September 30, and all dividends were posted to the shareholders on October 1 as usual.

**WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD.**—Warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividend on the 6 per cent. preference shares were posted on Wednesday, September 30.

**EDWARD COOK & Co., LTD.**—At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders the Chairman (Mr. Thos. Alex. Cook) stated that the year had been perhaps one of the most successful that the company has ever had, in spite of the increased cost of raw materials. The toilet-soap trade had shown rapid and satisfactory expansion. The sale of disinfectants had risen by leaps and bounds, and all other departments showed steady progress. In spite of the war, the employees had been practically working at little short of full time, and he was able to add that the stock of raw materials and fuel are excellent. The balance-sheet and report were adopted. It was agreed to communicate to the salaried staff the directors' warm appreciation (expressed by the Chairman) of their loyalty and devotion during the trying time since the declaration of war.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

**Re Charles Willmer**, 387 Katherine Road, East Ham; 8 Marlow Terrace, High Street South, East Ham; 51 Vicarage Lane, Stratford; and 47 Stratford Road, Plaistow, Drug-stores Proprietor.—This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Hood at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination on September 23 upon accounts showing liabilities 734*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and assets valued at 14*l.* In reply to Mr. Egerton S. Grey (Official Receiver), the debtor said he was formerly connected with an insurance company, but in 1908 he commenced business as a drug-stores proprietor. He held no qualification, and traded as Willmer's Drug-stores at 633 High Road, Leytonstone. Having no capital of his own, witness borrowed 100*l.*, and opened new premises. He worked up the business, and sold it in September 1912 as a going concern for 200*l.*, and after paying the outstanding debts he had a balance of 40*l.* That encouraged him to open several shops in the neighbourhood of West Ham, East Ham, Forest Gate, Plaistow, Manor Park, and Stratford, place them in the hands of managers, and work them up, with a view to selling them as going concerns. He attributed his failure to dishonesty of managers, not being able to go on the Insurance Act dispensing panel, competition by other stores, ill-health, and interest charges. He sold a business at Union Lane, Forest Gate, for 275*l.*, and the purchaser sued him for damages for misrepresentation as to the amount of business transacted. The takings book was made up by an accountant.

and the suggestion that witness had falsified the entries therein was absolutely unwarranted. The examination was concluded. The trade creditors include Barclay & Sons, Ltd. (71*l.*); Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (15*l.*); J. Grossmith & Co. (20*l.*); E. Cook & Co., Ltd. (15*l.*); and London Essence Co., Camberwell (11*l.*).

## BIRTHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

**CLARK.**—At 12 Richmond Road, Bayswater, on September 30, the wife of Cicero S. Clark, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**RUFF.**—At "Kiora," West Cliff, Whitby, on September 22, the wife of William Ruff, chemist and druggist, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

**BEECHAM-BAXTER.**—At Keyham Parish Church, near Leicester, on September 24, Henry, son of Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart., St. Helens, to Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. H. Baxter, Keyham Hall, Leicester.

**NIXON-HENDRY.**—At Maghull Parish Church, by the Rev. R. E. E. Whitaker, vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Lovelady, vicar of St. Paul's, Oldham, on September 29, Harold Nixon (director of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.) to Edith Murray, second daughter of the late Dr. James A. Hendry, of Kirkdale, and of Mrs. Hendry, of Maghull.

**SPICER-SELWAY.**—On September 28, W. S. Spicer, Ph.C., 13 Cornhill, Dorchester, to Eva Selway.

## DEATHS.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

**BURRELL.**—At 16 Bents Road, Montrose, on September 27, Elizabeth, daughter of the late George Burrell, chemist and druggist.

**CLEAVE.**—At Fore Street, Chudleigh, Devon, on September 24, Mr. Walter Cleave, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three.

**DAVIES.**—At Rhyl, on September 27, Mr. Thomas Morris Davies, chemist and druggist, Bodfor Street and West Parade, Rhyl. Mr. Davies was one of the oldest and best-known chemists in Rhyl, and was one of the oldest Minor men on the register, having passed the examination before it was compulsory.

**KAY.**—At Moorfield, Stockport, on September 22, Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P., chemist and druggist, of Kay Bros., Ltd., aged seventy-three.

Mr. Kay was a native of Heywood, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Greenough, after which he extended his experience in several pharmacies, including Mr. Peter Squire's, Oxford Street, London, in 1863. A year later he joined his brother, Mr. Samuel Kay, and in 1867 the partnership of Kay Bros., Stockport, was founded. To the retail business thus established they added a number of specialities which have become remarkably successful, coaguline and compound essence of linseed being among the oldest and best known. The essence was patented in 1873. The progress of the business was such that on April 28, 1887, it was converted into a limited company with a capital of 100,000*l.* His success in business enabled Mr. Kay to gratify his natural liking for travel and the collection of objects of art, and in 1904 he offered a collection of these to his native town. The collection, forming a picture-gallery and museum, is housed in a building which includes the School of Art and Technical School, and was opened in July 1912. Mr. Kay was presented with the freedom of Heywood, and in the same year became Mayor of Stockport. He took an active interest in scientific and social matters, and was the founder of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Scholarship



MR. T. KAY.



**GALBRAITH.**—Mr. Walter Sloan Galbraith, chemist and druggist, Glasgow, whose death was reported in our issue of September 26, was one of Glasgow pharmacy's veterans. For fifty-five years he had an almost unbroken connection with the drug-trade of the city. He was born at Govan in 1844, and was apprenticed to the Glasgow Apothecaries' Co. in 1859. Afterwards he had various situations as assistant in the West of Scotland and returned to the company in 1866. Two years later he passed the Modified examination, and in 1869 commenced business at 569 Gallowgate, subsequently entering into partnership with Mr. James Hamilton, of Sauchiehall Street. On the death of Mr. Hamilton in 1875 Mr. Galbraith gave up the Gallowgate shop and bought Mr. Hamilton's branch in Paisley Road, where he carried on business, in later years with the help of his son (Mr. Walter Sloan Galbraith, jun.), until his last illness compelled him to retire. For twenty years Mr. Galbraith was connected with Plantation Parish Church, where he was manager, elder, and later session clerk, and for seventeen years he also was an elder in Bellahouston Parish Church. He was a bailie for Kinning Park before the amalgamation with the city, a J.P. for Renfrew, and later for Glasgow, so that he took his full share of public life. He was a keen Conservative, and in 1906 received from his political friends a valuable gift "in recognition of his services to the Conservative Party for over thirty years." Mr. Galbraith spent what leisure his public life and business duties allowed him on the bowling green, where he was a keen exponent of the friendly game for forty years with the Bellahouston Club.

**KIRKMAN.**—At 4 Gray Street, Whitby, suddenly, on September 24, Mr. Thomas Charles Kirkman, chemist and druggist, late of Holbeck, Leeds, aged seventy-three. The funeral took place at Woodhouse Cemetery, Leeds, on Monday, September 28. Mr. Kirkman sold his business in Domestic Street, Leeds, to Wharrams, Ltd., when the National Insurance Act came into force, as he was in failing health, and did not feel able to cope with the new work that was anticipated, a circumstance which was made much of in evidence before the Departmental Committee of Inquiry.

**MARKS.**—At 129 Fellows Road, London, N.W., on September 20, Mr. Moss Marks, director of the International Spongo Importers, Ltd., aged sixty-nine. Mr. Moss Marks was the second son of Henry Marks, who succeeded the founder of the business, which was established in 1810. Upon the retirement of Mr. Henry Marks, Mr. Moss Marks became one of the senior partners in the firm of Henry Marks & Sons, which was converted into a limited liability company in 1887. On the formation of the International Spongo Importers, Ltd., the company of Henry Marks & Sons, Ltd., was incorporated with that concern. Mr. Moss Marks was elected a director, and remained in active work until the day before his death.



MR. M. MARKS.

**RASCH.**—Sir Frederic Carne Rasch, Bart., former Unionist M.P. for the Chelmsford Division of Essex, who died at Chelmsford on September 27, aged sixty-six, when in Parliament took a keen personal interest in the scheduling of carbolic acid as a poison.

**STRACHAN.**—At Victoria House, Jedburgh, on September 23, suddenly, Isabella Wilson, wife of Mr. John Strachan, chemist and druggist.

**WHITE.**—It was unofficially reported on September 25 that Lieutenant Lynton Woolmer White, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, has died of wounds received in the war in France. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Woolmer White, of Southleigh, Hants, and Salle, Norfolk; he was twenty-eight years of age, and joined the Army in 1905.

**WHITTLES.**—At Newent (Glos.), on September 25, Mr. Henry Whittles, chemist and druggist, formerly of Lozells, Birmingham, aged eighty-two.

**WILLIAMSON.**—At Scarborough, on September 25, Mr. Robert Williamson, F.I.C., F.C.S., of Williamson & Corder, chemical-manufacturers, Low Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly head of the scientific department at the works of Sadler & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, Middlesbrough. He was a son of the late Mr. Geo. Williamson, chemist and druggist, North Shields, and was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry. He had been connected with the Chemical Society for forty years, and had contributed papers to it.

## TRADE NOTES.

**GLARKO** is the name of a new British grease-paint introduced by the G. C. Syndicate, Ltd., 41 Wardour Street, London, W.

**SWISS PERFUME MATERIAL.**—The London branch of M. Naef & Co., Geneva, successors of Chuit, Naef & Co., is now managed by Messrs. E. Guillevic & Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

**HELICON** is a new name for acetylsalicylic acid packed by the Castle Laboratory, London, N.W. In an advertisement in this issue the trade is invited to stock it for patriotic reasons. Helicon is a British-made product.

**BISURATED MAGNESIA.**—Tokalon, Ltd., Tokalon House, 212 and 214 Great Portland Street, London, W., call attention to the fact that unsold stock of bisurated magnesia is always returnable, carriage forward, for credit or cash.

**"KRYSol"** (Baiss) is a cresol antiseptic solution for surgical purposes which Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., make in their own laboratories, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E., which we commend to the attention of our readers.

**B.P. SYNOPSIS.**—Messrs. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., Bristol and Exeter, announce that early in January next Messrs. Baillière, Tindall & Cox will publish Mr. H. Wippell Gadd's "Synopsis of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914." It is a shilling book.

**SKILLETS.**—The collapsible card cases for packing purposes which go under the name of Skillets are made by special machinery by Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. The advantages of this package are referred to in this issue.

**DENNIS'S "LINCOLNSHIRE" PIG-POWDERS.**—The proprietor of this veterinary speciality has found it necessary to advance the prices owing to the increase in cost of the raw materials. An announcement appears in this issue, and we may add that the advance is from October 1.

**DEARBORN'S PROPRIETARIES.**—Dearborn, Ltd., 32 and 34 Theobald's Road, London, W.C., give particulars of five new proprietaries which they are bringing out. The company state that they are planning an autumn campaign on lines which should create considerable demand for their goods.

**MESSRS. OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co., LTD.**, 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., naturally resent the inference that they are a German company. In an advertisement in this issue is given a copy of the birth-certificate of the founder, and it is further added that the shareholders and staff are all British.

**"X" TIN BOXES.**—Messrs. Shirley Bros., Ltd., Whitecross Works, London, S.E., give in their advertisement a price-list of the leading lines of the "X" series of tin boxes. These are now all manufactured in Great Britain. The "Whitecross" ointment-tins are also enumerated, this being a brand specially reserved for pharmacists.

**BANDAGE-WINDER.**—Mr. R. J. Reuter, 5, 6 and 7 Denman Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, W., is advertising in this issue the "Triple Entente" bandage-winder of which an illustration is given. The cost of the winder is reasonable, and at the present time the apparatus should sell "like hot cakes" if shown on the counter or in the window.

**PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.**—Messrs. R. W. Greeff & Co., Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C., give a list of pharmaceutical and photographic chemicals of French, Swiss, Dutch, and American origin which they offer. The price quotations are reasonable, having regard to the increase in price which has taken place within the last two months.

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out on September 30 in the basement of one of the houses comprising the business premises of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 7, 9, and 11 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C. This part of the premises was

used as a store for empty bottles and boxes, and, although the damage is comparatively limited in extent, there may be a slight delay in delivery of certain lines.

**CONTINENTAL CHEMICALS.**—Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., in their advertisement mention the French, Corsican, Belgian, Italian, and Swiss firms for whose chemical products they are the sole sellers in Great Britain and English-speaking countries. A list of special chemicals is given of which stocks are held at the present time.

**MARTINDALE'S SERVICE.**—An advertisement of W. Martindale, manufacturing chemist, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., is a timely reminder that this firm have almost unlimited resources in regard to the supply of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. With a shortage of certain drugs it is a good plan to 'phone or write to Martindale and see what can be done.

**VENESTA PACKAGES.**—These convenient packages are destined to replace the old-fashioned heavy wooden barrels, especially in export trade. Venesta, Ltd., 1 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., call attention to the Venesta barrel and its advantages. Those manufacturers who are laying themselves out to capture German trade should note the advertisement in this number.

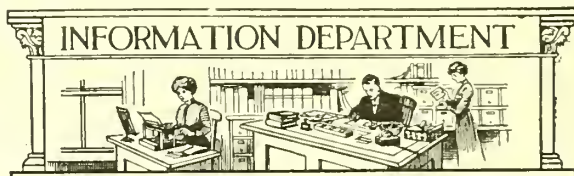
**THE PRIZES** offered by Rajar, Ltd., Mobberley, Cheshire, for their summer photographic competition for pictures printed on their papers have been awarded as follows: First prize, 5*l.* 5*s.*, Miss Scott Young, Cheltenham; second prize, 2*l.* 2*s.*, Miss A. Bowes, Erdington; third prize, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Miss Mabel Brady, Harrow; and fourth prize, 10*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Edgar Lee, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Rajar albums and consolation prizes have been awarded to others.

**THE BUSINESS BOOM** which is coming along will benefit every retailer in the drug-trade. Therefore retailers should let their customers, potential and real, know that they are out for business, and this is where F. A. Degen, 14 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, London, W., can help them, as well as manufacturers and wholesalers, by designing and writing booklets or other advertising material. We suggest that they should ask this advertising expert for a clever free folder, of which we have received a specimen.

**FINE ART PRINTING.**—We have received this week, but must reserve for less hurried inspection than has so far been possible, a selection of calendars, Christmas-cards, patriotic postcards, and other high-class specimens of art printing from the press and factories of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Moorfields, London, E.C. In the meantime we suggest to retailers who handle p.p.c.'s that they should get the list of the Nations Postcards, as the sooner they stock them the quicker will they make money. The Christmas catalogue is an illustrated small quarto of 256 pages which is sent to wholesale buyers. The Christmas cards this year are a distinct advance in design and execution; all the printing is done in England. The Pot Pourri series, with a miniature perforated jar containing real pot pourri (and very fragrant it is), strikes us as the cards which most chemists can handle with advantage.

**WINTER WANTS** which everybody looks to chemists to fill are well-supplied by J. H. Haywood, Ltd., surgical and elastic-hosiery manufacturers, Castle Gate, Nottingham. We had the opportunity this week of inspecting the samples with which Mr. W. Rowden, the manager, has been calling on London houses, and cannot do better than refer to them briefly, with the suggestion that those of our readers who desire more information about any of the "lines" should write to the above address. Men going "to the Front" need body-belts, and the Haywood house make a variety at moderate prices—e.g., natural flannel belts at 3*s.* each, and others of felt down to 1*s.* 9*d.* each. These can also be had with money-pockets in them, and the money-belts themselves at low rates. They are in great demand just now. A nice variety of attractive-looking and fine quality h.w. bottle covers is offered—white or scarlet plush, at 9*s.* per

dozen (8 in. by 12 in.), golden fleecy and green plush at 15*s.* per dozen, other sizes in proportion. Sleeping-socks of similar material at 15*s.* to 18*s.* per doz. pairs are good sellers among first-class chemists. Double chest-protectors of Shetland fleecy, natural, and scarlet felts at 24*s.* per doz. for the No. 3 size are splendid value, and the "Congo" of the same size at 12*s.* per doz. is so cheap as to seem trashy until one sees and feels that it is a good protector, and the man or woman who buys a pair of them, wearing one day about, has a winter's protection for less than a crown-piece. The Haywood finish characterises all these items.



Postal Address:  
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICS CANNON LONDON" (two words).  
Telephone Number: BANK 852 (two lines).

### INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 104/5. "American Jockey" suspensory bandage.           | 105/570. Hopkins' pig-powders.                      |
| 101/74. Godman & Shirtley's Nasal Atomisers.           | 105/571. "Capillaire."                              |
| 103/20. Nuclein tablets.                               | 105/572. "Green Leaf" ointment                      |
| 103/21. "Andover" Soothers.                            | 105/573. "Prophylactic" feeding-bottles.            |
| 103/33. "Histopin": supply.                            | 107/22. Japanese paper air-cushions: London supply. |
| 103/32. "Triple Entente" bandage-winders.              | 107/24. "Argaldin": British suppliers.              |
| 106/58. Lawes' horse-balls: makers.                    | 108/47. Dr. Mayer's "Anæstho-gen."                  |
| 107/8. "Daisy" soothers.                               | 108/49. "Cy-gnine" (Wilson & Co., London).          |
| 107/7. Glass beakers, retorts, etc.: British makers.   | 108/490. "Odium Sapolis, Extra Strength."           |
| 106/59. Hypodermic and serum syringes: British makers. |   |
| 105/57. Shrimp tonic-wine.                             |   |

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Absorbent cotton-plant (for Greece), 96/22         | Exsiccated sulphate of magnesia and soda, 85/24 |
| Acetanilide, 86/3                                  | "Florentine" lip-salve, 85/29                   |
| Acetic acid, 88/62                                 | Fluorama, 107/48                                |
| Acetone-recovery plant, 90/68                      | Formaldehyde, 105/26                            |
| Ako, 97/33   | French chalk (for marking iron plates), 93/22   |
| Albargin, 86/23                                    | Galls, China and Levant (for Algiers), 90/14    |
| Alum (first-hand supply), 104/71                   | Gallsickness cure, 100/70                       |
| Ammonia sulphate, 85/72                            | Glacial acetic acid, 96/5, 103/67               |
| Anidol, 92/13                                      | Linseed oil (for Norway), 102/70                |
| Anilin dyes, 89/44                                 | "Lorna Doone" perfumery, 108/49                 |
| Apioline capsules, 101/560                         | Lyceryl, 94/49                                  |
| Argentide, 83/65                                   | Phelactine, 100/63                              |
| Aspinall's "Neigeleine," 103/19                    | Phormoid, 98/34                                 |
| Barium peroxide (for Lisbon), 96/14                | Phosphorus (for Rio), 91/43                     |
| Basic slag, 85/720                                 | Piercing pins (makers), 86/22                   |
| Boothroyd's emulsifier, 94/59                      | Pixene, 97/34                                   |
| Bronzed douche cans, 86/3, 89/11, 91/35, and 90/60 | Sedway's "Trovatols," 86/23                     |
| Cachets (empty), 86/3, 89/11                       | Sodium bi-sulphate, 108/44                      |
| Calcium metal, 100/48                              | Sodium hyposulphate, 86/303                     |
| Camel-hair brushes, 89/11, 90/27, 91/50, 93/74     | Stoneware hot-water bottles, 105/72             |
| Carbolineum, 86/32                                 | Tanret's Pelletierine, 101/564                  |
| Celluloid eye-shades, 88/61, 90/60, 93/64          | Tattooing materials, 94/57, 108/46              |
| Chantaud's seidlitz, 101/563                       | Thalein laxative chocolates, 91/55              |
| Chapman's wheaten flour, 91/350                    | Thymol, 104/66                                  |
| "Chrystaline" for the hair, 92/181                 | Wooden boxes for perfumes, 106/230              |
| Cidolene, 94/51                                    | Zymole, 98/33                                   |
| Clarke's Indian lotion, 103/25                     |   |
| "Farenda" tricolorator, 93/13                      |   |



## OBSERVATIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

## The College of Ambulance,

now being founded by Mr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., is a genuine evolutionary product of the strenuous times in which we are living. The Red Cross and first-aid movements are magnificent institutions, but neither is capable of dealing with a sudden call for large numbers of people qualified to render first-aid. The emergency classes which Mr. Cantlie started at the Polytechnic last month have already been attended by some three thousand students, and the clamant demand for their continuation has led to the crystallisation of ideas that have long been in Mr. Cantlie's mind, with the result that he is embarking on what is a most valuable undertaking, even if the experiment be somewhat ambitious. Whether the scheme will be permanently and securely founded so as to provide an ambulance centre for the country for years to come has yet to be seen, but Mr. Cantlie's indefatigable energy has overcome worse difficulties in the past, and he is embarking on the new venture not only with a profound faith in its future, but with the certain knowledge gained from a wide experience that such an institution is needed to extend ambulance teaching in this country.

## The Distillation of Wood

is an industry that will thrive best in countries where the supplies of wood are likely to be abundant and permanent, and I am not sure whether this condition attaches to Great Britain. Generally speaking, ours is not a forest country, though there is the possibility that if the Development Commissioners take the problem of afforestation seriously in hand many of our bare uplands may in time carry thousands of acres of forest trees. This, however, is one of those things that lie in the bosom of the far-distant future. We of this generation can never reap the benefit of such schemes, but surely patriotism demands that we place posterity in a better position than we have been, and ensure that no opportunities will now be lost that science and provision can secure. I am particularly interested to observe that Durham University is making this a subject of practical study, for only thus can the nation secure the men who will some day have to carry on this part of the country's work.

## The Shaking-up

of our chemical industries as the result of the war is likely to be more thorough than in most other trades, by reason of the well-known fact that our German competitors have been allowed very largely to have their own way in this department. Leaving aside a few alkaloids such as morphine and quinine, and chloroform, it cannot be said that we have very much to boast of in this country. Our position is shown very graphically by the figures you give regarding the importations of ajowan-seed. I see that during the past six years Germany has purchased more than six times the amount of seed bought by all other countries, and assuming that Great Britain took half the supply other than Germany, it seems to indicate that the German production of thymol is to ours as twelve to one. Very possibly the actual figures may even be worse for us, and considering the important position now occupied by thymol as a germicide, and the certainty of the demand increasing, it is high time we were seeing to the manufacture of it.

## Complaints against the Insurance Act

from being comparatively rare have recently increased again, both in number and in bitterness, but it is noticeable that most of them come from men who are in a position to do very well without this new work, and as a matter of fact don't do much of it. "Bristolian" is perhaps one of these. In any case it must be a satisfaction to him and to them to remember that anybody who wishes to

do so may get off the panel in nine weeks' time. I wonder how many of these complainants will do so. That we have several legitimate causes of complaint is true, but this persistent representation of panel work as a losing game seems a little unreal from men who still hang on to it.

## Antiseptics and Disinfectants

have during the last fifty years wrought such an improvement in the conditions of surgery, and of medical treatment generally, that in spite of the enormous increase that has also taken place in the arts of destruction, it is probable that the percentage of deaths caused by the present war will be much less than that of previous wars. In all so-called civilised wars the number of those actually killed in battle is small in proportion to the number of the wounded, and of the wounded it is safe to say that the recoveries are now three times as numerous as they were before Lister's time. Disease, too, is much less rife and fatal than it was then. I have been reading the account given by Mr. G. H. Putnam of his experience as surgeon's assistant in a small army hospital in the Southern States in the American war of 1861-64. It is positively sickening, and one does not wonder that after eight or nine days of it he was himself "knocked over by what the doctor called gangrene poison." I will not harrow your readers' feelings by dwelling on the subject, but the chemist may take pride in the fact that if he is primarily responsible for many of the horrors of warfare during the seven centuries that have elapsed since Roger Bacon invented gunpowder, he has perhaps done more to mitigate than to increase the permanent misery it causes.

## "Lysol,"

said Mr. Rideal, "is a descriptive term, and as such should not be in the register at all." There are, however, a good many at least equally descriptive terms there, and if they are invented as well as descriptive, one does not see any reason why in equity they should be excluded. And I should like to know in what sense *lysol* is descriptive. It is supposed to be compounded of the first syllable of the Greek *lysis*, a loosening, opposed in pathology to *crisis*, to indicate the gradual resolution of a disease, and the suffix *-ol*, a derivative in this case, says Sir James Murray, of the Latin *oleum*. *Lysol*, therefore, according to this authority, is not analogous to *cresol* and *phenol*, in which the suffix *-ol* derives from *alcohol*, but to such words as *indol*, *furfural*, and *terpinol*, all of which, like *lysol*, ought properly to have a final *e*. But these words to which *lysol* is said to be analogous are all descriptive in a sense in which certainly it is not, inasmuch as they indicate, as it does not, the composition of the article to which they are applied. *Lysol* tells us nothing of the substance from which it is manufactured. I do not know whether the proprietors accept Murray's derivation of the word, but it is equally non-descriptive in any true sense if it is due to a false analogy with *cresol* and *phenol*. It is a good word, but its value depends, not on its meaning, but on its sound and its associations.

## Venus's Ear.

The Japanese correspondent referred to in a note on this subject last week contributes to "Notes and Queries" the following recipe from a native writer of 1825:

"To heal a burn or scald: Put lukewarm water in a Venus's ear shell, and repeatedly rub the inside of the latter with a piece of flint. Then the water would turn white, as if rice was washed in it. Apply this to the afflicted part, and see that it is instantly cured."

I may add that Galen recommends *Scipias Ostrakon* (cuttle-shell) for the eyes and mouth, and that it occurs in a prescription which Professor Ilberg thinks intended for the eyes in Ryland's Papyrus 29a.

# "SANITAS-SYPOL"

for ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

**PATRIOTIC CHEMISTS**

— are asked to push this —  
**BRITISH MANUFACTURE.**

Guaranteed Co-efficient 3 to 4.

Forms a clear solution with water and is the **MOST POWERFUL** member of the group of Liq. Cresoli Saponatus fluids.

**6d. and 1/- Bottles and 6/- per gallon.**

Leaflets and Samples on Application.

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**G. S. MUMFORD & SONS,**

FARRINCORN RD.,  
LONDON, E.C.

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**HÆMORRHOID OR PILE**

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**POWDERS**

A Genuine and Specific Cure.

We invite co-operation to preserve good profit, and offer  
Special Terms for Counter Shows. **27/- per Doz.**

**BRITISH  
ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.**

**Jas. Burrough Ltd.** D.J. Cole Distillery, Hutton Rd.,  
LAMBETH, S.E.



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**EDWARD P.**

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## Editorial Articles.

### The British Pharmacopœia.

THE advent of a new British Pharmacopœia is a matter of interest to all engaged in pharmacy. The subject of amended processes and altered strengths is of immediate concern both to the retail pharmacist and the manufacturer. The omissions and additions are really of less importance, as things omitted are usually in an already moribund state, while the added articles are generally already in demand. On a preliminary glance through the book, the first thing that strikes one is the absence of the old weights and measures in the processes. Quantities are now stated solely in the metric terms. The doses also are given in the metric as well as in the imperial code. In this respect the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council has given no consideration to the persons who compound medicines, but recognises the possibility of an outcry among its own constituents—medical men. The exclusion of imperial terms from the formulæ is, besides, a bit of bad business for the Council in so far as it will compel the majority of compounders to buy another book in preference to the Pharmacopœia. Examination of the characters and tests shows that the chemical testing of substances has received much attention, and the data given for the determination of purity are more complete than in the previous edition. Indeed, the Pharmacopœia becomes much more a guide to the analyst than it has been heretofore. The limits of metallic impurity and of arsenic and lead are exactly stated. The more noteworthy changes in the composition and strength of preparations have been brought about by the "Brussels Agreement." A few of the changes are startling, and lie on the border of the dangerous. We indicate them fully in the comprehensive review which begins on p. 49. *We ask all pharmacists to take particular note of the changes in extracts (solid and fluid) and tinctures.* In the section of fixed oils more complete analytical data are very evident. The saponification equivalent, iodine and acid values, and refractive index are usually given, in addition to the tests of older standing. In the case of volatile oils, the optical rotation and refractive index are stated, and also the yield of ester or aldehyde in the appropriate instances. We present physical data for all oils in tables. In the assay processes some useful changes have been made, and in a few cases (as aconite-root) valuation methods are given for the first time. Appendices are more numerous. We call special attention to one of abbreviations. B.P. synonyms have given the drug-trade a great deal of trouble. We hope these abbreviations may never be put forward as legally binding. They do not appear to be at present, but we cannot let such a list pass without notice, reserving protest in the meantime. Many of the abbreviations are horrible. In the main the new Pharmacopœia must be regarded as a distinct advance on its predecessor, although it will be by no means immune from the attacks of the critics. It is probably fair to say that the chemical-testing and pharmacy have received more attention than the rest of the work, and



for that the pharmacists of the British Empire are indebted to those of their *confrères* who have done the work as members of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

### Paraffinum Liquidum, B.P.

It is likely that in the very near future there will be, on account of the war, a scarcity of paraffinum liquidum, and it seems of interest to review the situation. Paraffinum liquidum, B.P., and "white oils" generally are obtained almost entirely from the Continent, the principal refineries being at Hamburg, Riga, Antwerp, and near Brussels. There is little prospect of supplies being obtained from these sources until the end of the war. It is refined chiefly from crude Russian oils, although large quantities are obtained from Galician oils. So far as we are aware, there is only one refining-works in Britain, but this factory will soon be at a standstill, as it is not possible to obtain supplies of crude Russian oils on account of the fact that the Russian Government have prohibited the exportation of paraffins from Russia during the war. There is a possibility that crude American oils may prove to be a source of supply, the chief difficulty being that these oils, after treatment, yield a liquid paraffin the specific gravity of which is too low. The fluorescence of American oils is also objectionable, but this can be overcome by proper treatment. We learn that the stocks in this country are small and are entirely in the hands of the wholesale houses. It will not be possible to obtain supplies from abroad during the war, and there is little possibility of the oil being refined in this country from crude Russian oils for the reasons which we have already given. The only possible source of supplies, therefore, is American oils, if it can be shown that these yield a satisfactory product. We observe that the British Pharmacopœia has widened the density-limits of the liquid from 0.885-0.890 to 0.860-0.890. We suggest that the new limits should be recognised forthwith, and the best way to give effect to this would be for the Local Government Board to advise local authorities to regard the new B.P. factors as applicable. This would relieve retailers and release liquid paraffin that does not agree with B.P. 1898.

### Scarcity of Morphine in Germany.

IN our issue of September 5 we reported upon the scarcity of morphine and other opium alkaloids in Germany, and a warning note issued by the German Government was referred to in the *C. & D.*, September 12, embracing an interchange of opinion between a leading chemical manufacturer and the Government representative. Reports about the matter are now getting into our daily Press; thus one of the ladies who returned from Berlin last week stated to an interviewer that opium and morphine are getting short, and the doctors are told to be very careful of both. "The Times" Copenhagen correspondent reported on September 24 "that morphine and camphor for medical purposes and lubricating-oils are very scarce in Germany." These reports, besides emphasising the fact that *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* has some more been several weeks ahead of its contemporaries, also bring into relief the immense importance of morphine during war. The alkaloid is one of the most necessary drugs for the treatment of the wounded on the field. In many cases, particularly when the wounded are numerous and their removal from the field must be delayed for some hours, it is the custom of the medical officers to give them a dose of morphine. There is not time to administer a hypodermic injection, so what is done is to place upon the tongue of the wounded man a tablet of a morphine salt. This quickly cases the pain, and the soldier has a comparatively quiet and restful time until he is removed on a stretcher. The scarcity of morphine in Germany is due to the fact that opium alkaloids are among the fine chemicals in which Great Britain has the pull over the world, and it is no secret that the bulk of the German supplies are bought in this country.

## Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Weekly Record of events and decisions concerning Chemists' interests in Medical Benefit administration and practice.

### Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Association Affairs.

#### ENGLAND.

**Birkenhead.**—Panel chemists have received 3,057l. 10s. 11d. on account of dispensing during the past eight months.

**Birmingham.**—The Pharmaceutical Committee met on September 25, when the Secretary reported that it was hoped to finish the scrutiny of the first year's prescriptions in a few weeks. The Committee is proceeding with its endeavour to obtain monthly payments on account, and if panel chemists will send in their monthly accounts promptly one hindrance to a successful result will be removed. It was reported that certain doctors appear to be unfamiliar with the arrangements for dispensing Insurance prescriptions on Wednesday evenings, and it was resolved to impress upon chemists the desirability of acquainting local practitioners with the arrangements in their neighbourhood for that evening. The Committee also considered the Commissioners' Memos. 199 I.C. and 201 I.C., and in regard to the former it was reported that the Committee is collecting information with regard to those areas in which joint arrangements have already been made, and will further consider the matter at their next meeting.

**Brighton.**—The Insurance Committee met on September 24, when the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee reported on the Commissioners' recommendations as to 90 per cent. payments for drugs, and stated that the Drug Fund would amount to 3,533l., of which 90 per cent. (3,184l.) would be paid in quarterly sums of 796l. 1s. The drug accounts for the first quarter of 1914 amounted to 1,562l., 90 per cent. of which would equal 1,412l. 10s. The chemists had been paid 75 per cent. of their accounts as rendered, and the amounts so paid amounted to 1,111l., so that the chemists had already been paid 315l. in excess of the quarterly proportion above mentioned. The Committee were not therefore in a position to increase the percentage paid on account to chemists. The Sub-Committee had resolved to pay 90 per cent. to medical practitioners and 75 per cent. to chemists in respect of the quarter ended July 11 and the quarter ending October 11. Replying to Councillor Yates, the Clerk said that chemists could have payments on account immediately their estimates for the next six months are approved.

**Dorsetshire.**—The Finance Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on September 19 that they had paid capitation-fees to medical practitioners for the quarter ended July 11, and charges for emergency drugs and for supplying drugs to temporary residents, amounting to 4,751l. 7s. 9d. According to the revised provisional credits, the Committee would be unable to pay to doctors in respect of the current year the full capitation-fee of 1s. 9d. per insured person for the quarter, and the Sub-Committee have therefore only paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. During the quarter 21,752 prescriptions were dispensed, at an average cost of 8.05d., and 90 per cent. of the amount due to chemists had been paid. According to the revised provisional credit there was a balance of 135l. 17s. 3d. on the Drug Fund for the year ended January 11, 1913, which is carried forward to 1914. A balance of 865l. 5s. 9d. on the Drug Suspense Fund has been divided among the doctors.

**Isle of Wight.**—The Finance Sub-Committee reported at a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee that the first half of the current year showed a considerably increased expenditure, and recommended that chemists should be paid 80 per cent. of their accounts for the quarter ended July 11 (403l. 14s. 3d.), besides 101l. 17s. 9d. to doctors for drugs and appliances, this also being 80 per cent. Agreed.

**London.**—As reported in our issue of September 26, the Insurance Committee considered at its meeting on September 24 a recommendation as to prescriptions of the "Rep. mist." type. The proposal aroused considerable opposition on the part of medical representatives, and Dr. B. A. Richmond (Secretary of the Panel Committee), in a strong speech, described as a fallacious argument the suggestion that the use of "Rep. mist." limits free choice of chemist, and urged that the Act only contemplates the choice by an insured person of one chemist from among those on the list. Otherwise, why should not an insured person be entitled to go to more than one doctor in the course of a year? The Panel Committee had come to the conclusion that under certain conditions chemists are willing to meet

doctors in this matter. It was proposed that "Rep. mist." should only be used if the original prescription was written in the same month, and that in all cases the name and address should be set out. None of these matters were referred to in the report, and he moved that it be referred back. Dr. Welpy asked if there had been any complaints as to the use of "Rep. mist." The Chairman said there had. Mr. J. A. Dawes, M.P., said Dr. Richmond's contention was based on a fallacy. The insured person had a contract with the doctor, but he had no contract with the chemist, and he was not bound to go to any particular one. Convincing reasons were put before the Sub-Committee that the use of "Rep. mist." is extremely prejudicial to the chemist, and there was no evidence that any agreement had been come to between the practitioners and chemists. Dr. Mills, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee, said he was prepared to take back the report, but the Committee would not allow this to be done, and approved the recommendation by a large majority. On a recommendation that the *Publication of a Pharmacopœia* be undertaken by the Insurance Committee, Mr. Rockliff observed that it had been suggested in the lay Press that this is a device for providing insured persons with drugs whose price had been least affected by the war. Dr. Richmond pointed out that the desirability of a standard Pharmacopœia for Insurance dispensing is generally recognised, and had been mooted long before the outbreak of war. The Committee decided to publish the Pharmacopœia.

**Plymouth.**—The Pharmaceutical Insurance Committee, acting on a resolution of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Pharmacists' Association, have issued a public statement as to the loss incurred by panel chemists under present contracts. They feel that the urgency of the timetable issued in Memo. 201 I.C. demands immediate action on the part of the areas affected, and appeal to all overspent areas to take steps to place the appended statement before local members of Parliament, and secure as widespread a publication as possible. The statement is:

We came into the Act because we were compelled to follow a certain portion of our business which was swept into it, such as the sales of household remedies—liniments, lotions, ointments, cough-mixtures, and many other remedies for simple ailments which prior to the Act did not entail recourse to a doctor. All these remedies have now become a part of the benefit under the Act.

In return for this portion of our business we received the dispensing at Tariff rates under the assurance that the funds in hand were ample.

But we are now faced with the position that, despite the assurance to the contrary, the accounts have been discounted to the extent of 33 per cent. When we state that it is impossible to continue in this position we are informed that there are alternative courses available by which insured persons can obtain their medicines.

Thus the Commission evidently contemplate with equanimity this confiscation of a large portion of the chemists' legitimate business and deflecting it without compensation into other channels, which is absolutely opposed to the accepted dictum (Lord Reading) that no Government would contemplate legislation which would tend to deprive any considerable section of the community of their means of livelihood.

When the Commissioners' circular-letter about excessive prescribing was read to the Insurance Committee on September 25, Mr. Roper stated that chemists would be placed in a bad position unless the regulations affecting them were improved. He explained the whole position on the lines that the Pharmaceutical Committee have since followed. The Chairman believed the Committee as a whole would have much sympathy with Mr. Roper. He thought the chemists had a great grievance, and that the Commissioners were not unmindful of the responsibility they were under to chemists where deficiencies exist, but he reminded the Committee that until the investigations now proceeding are completed the Commissioners could do nothing.

**Portsmouth.** The Finance Sub-Committee reported to the Insurance Committee on September 24 upon additional allowances made to panel chemists—viz., 2*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* to Mr. Tremlett and 3*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. Sparrow in respect of errors in checking. A letter was received from Mr. Egerton, panel chemist, stating that his claim for payment for the supply to an insured person, on the order of a panel doctor, of 20 lb. of gluten bread had been disallowed on the ground that foods are not paid for. Mr. Egerton now enclosed a certificate from the doctor stating that he ordered the bread in a medicinal capacity, and the invoice from the wholesale house showing that his outlay was 5*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.* The Sub-Committee recommended that this sum be paid to Mr. Egerton, subject to the receipt from him of an undertaking that he would reimburse the Committee in the event of a surcharge by the auditors. The Pharmaceutical Committee reported that they had nominated Alderman F. G. Foster, Mr. T. A. White, and Mr. A. B. Sparrow to the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee.

**Smethwick.**—In their report for 1913, the Insurance Committee state that the deficiency in the Drug Fund was 356*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* A scrutiny of 13,517 prescriptions has since been made, at a charge of 8*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000. Of these, 6,365 contained errors—18*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* in overcharges, and 10*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in undercharges. The chemists will have a chance of inspecting the checks before they are carried out. The Insurance Committee on September 22 decided to pay chemists for the current quarter (up to October 11) 420*l.*, or 90 per cent. of their accounts, whichever is the lesser.

**West Bromwich.**—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association was held on September 29. Mr. Tranmer (Chairman) and Mr. Worwood (Secretary), of the Smethwick Pharmaceutical Committee, attended, and explained a continuous checking of prescriptions scheme for Smethwick, West Bromwich, and Dudley. It was favourably received.

**Worcester City.**—The Insurance Committee refused on September 22 to grant the Pharmaceutical Committee 18*l.* 10*s.* for expenses, as there is no balance in the Drug Fund.

**Yarmouth.**—The Insurance Committee considered on September 25 the question of the extra allowance for drugs consequent on the war, the matter arising on a letter from the Pharmaceutical Committee. The official scheme is being carried out.

**Yorkshire.**—The West Riding Insurance Committee have been informed by the Commissioners that the amount available for Medical Benefit for the current year will probably not exceed 200,000*l.*, and the usual recommendation was made as to payment of 90 per cent. to doctors and chemists. The Committee decided on September 24 to pay accordingly, and the Clerk was instructed to communicate with the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees, with a view to arriving at a suitable basis upon which to make advances.

#### SCOTLAND.

**Aberdeen.**—A meeting took place on September 23 of representatives of the Panel, Pharmaceutical, and Insurance Committees in regard to the present position of the Drug Fund. No decision was arrived at. The representatives will report to their Committees, and a further meeting will be held to consider the matter.

**Edinburgh.**—The Medical Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee have resolved, after considering a letter from the Pharmaceutical Committee, to recommend the approval of the Commissioners' arrangements for payment of war-increased cost of drugs. This was agreed to by the Insurance Committee this week, when it was reported also that 10,251 out of 15,499 prescriptions for the month up to May 15 had been checked, the average being 10½*d.*, against 11½*d.* in the previous month, and the totals 702*l.* and 829*l.* Of the 702*l.*, payment of 696*l.* was agreed to. In the month following 14,431 prescriptions were dispensed and 11,099 checked. The chemists' charges amounted to 676*l.*, and 669*l.* was allowed. A large proportion of the forms were inaccurately priced. It was reported that in the case of four chemists a very loose system of pricing is carried out, and the Clerk was instructed to write to them.

**Fife.**—The County Insurance Committee decided on September 25 to defer consideration of a proposal by the Panel Committee to confine prescribing to drugs in the British Pharmacopœia and the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" because the Drug Fund is insufficient.

#### WALES.

**Cardiganshire.**—Payments amounting to 88*l.* 6*s.* for medicines dispensed in the April-July quarter have been authorised.

**Denbighshire.**—Mr. J. W. Adamson presided at a meeting held in Chester on September 23. Various matters were discussed and decided for consideration at a joint meeting with the Panel Committee (see below). The Secretary (Mr. J. W. Richardson) submitted a scheme for a North Wales Association of Pharmaceutical Committees, which is to be circulated. The Insurance Committee has paid 20*l.* for administrative expenses. A cheque for the Committee's election expenses was ordered to be sent to Mr. Woolcock. The Welsh Memorial Committee's prescription-form was submitted, criticised, and sent back. The war-priced drugs schedule was considered to be too meagre, and action in regard to making it better was agreed to.—Dr. E. Moss presided at the joint meeting afterwards, when discussions took place on (1) stock mixtures; (2) fees for recent emulsions; (3) homœopathic remedies; (4) emergency dressings and bandages; and (5) the items on each prescription. Decisions were come to on most of these points.



## THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA 1914.

*A First Glance at the new Pharmacopœia, which is now open for inspection and will come into force on December 31, 1914.*

### THIS COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

*Deals with the contents of the Pharmacopœia from cover to cover, including changes in old official drugs, chemicals, and galenicals, with notes on new monographs, new formulas, and other matters of immediate interest.*

THE fifth British Pharmacopœia is to be the official book for the prescribers and dispensers of medicine in the British Empire on the above date. In the meantime, as announced last week, copies of the work are to be available to the public from October 1 at the offices of the General Medical Council in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, but they will not be on sale until next year. The Council has also supplied THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with an advance copy of the work, so that the drug-trade can be made acquainted with the changes that are to be made in official medicines. This copy of the British Pharmacopœia 1914 reaches us on publishing day, so that our first review of the work must necessarily be limited to notes which convey an idea of what the new work is like. We also indicate the more important changes that have been made, as compared with the fourth British Pharmacopœia, which the new work will supersede.

#### WHAT THE WORK IS LIKE.

A handsome volume, measuring  $5\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in., and weighing just over 2 lb., bound in bright red cloth and lettered in gold with the Royal arms, the British Pharmacopœia 1914 bears some resemblance in "get-up" to its predecessor, which, with the same size page, weighed only 1 lb. 14 oz. The comparison is not, however, strictly correct, as the present work contains the matter of the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900, formerly published separately. To carry the comparison a little further the following table will assist:

	1898	1914
Title-page, General Medical Council members, and copyright notice	i—vi	same
Preface	vii—xxi	same
List of additions, omissions, alterations, etc.	xxiii—xxx	xxiii—xxviii
Table of Contents	xxxi—xxxii	xxix—xxxix
Text (monographs)	1—389	1—462
Appendices	391—444	463—554
Index	445—535	555—602

The Indian and Colonial Addendum contained seventy-five pages, so that adding that to the number of pages in the B.P. 1898 we obtain a total of 642. The new Pharmacopœia consists of 633 pages, thus showing a decrease of 9 pages over the two works it is destined to supersede.

The title-page is similar to that of the B.P. 1898 with the necessary alterations of the date and publishers—the latter being Messrs. Constable & Co., Ltd., 10 Orange Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C. The price, we may add, is fixed at 10s. 6d., this having already received the sanction of the Treasury as required by the Medical Act, 1862.

Next there follows a page upon which is set forth the names of the members of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, which is known shortly as the General Medical Council. This page reflects in some degree the advance in medical education that has taken place since the last Pharmacopœia was produced. In 1898 there were thirty members of the Council, now there are thirty-eight. The new members are an additional direct representative, and a representative from each of seven new Universities—

viz., Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and Wales, and the Queen's University, Belfast. The copyright notice on the page before the Preface is similar to that which appeared in the B.P. 1898.

#### The Preface.

The Preface begins by reciting the authority for the publication of the work by the General Council. The previous issues are referred to, as well as the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900, the additional information being added that "This Addendum, at the request of the Government of India, was modified to suit Indian requirements and published as 'The Government of India Edition' in 1901."

[It is not intended to enter into the history of the various Pharmacopœias produced in the United Kingdom, but it will be helpful to remind our readers that the first British Pharmacopœia—that of 1864—replaced the London Pharmacopœia, 1851, the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, 1841, and the Dublin Pharmacopœia, 1826. The B.P. 1864 was followed by others in 1867, 1885, and 1898, so that the new work is the fifth British Pharmacopœia. The dates are useful as showing that the interval between the fourth and fifth British Pharmacopœias—conceded to be far too long—was exceeded by the interval which ended when the B.P. 1885 was published. In regard to the historical aspect and the methods of preparing the Pharmacopœia, much information can be gathered from the Presidential address by Mr. J. C. Umney to the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1913 (*C. & D.*, July 26, 1913). A somewhat fantastic account was given by Dr. Nestor Tirard, one of the editors of the present work, before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines (*C. & D.*, May 18, 1912.)]

#### AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

Continuing, the Preface makes the following interesting statement of the co-operation in one matter of the pharmacopœial authority of the United States:

Abbreviations of the Latin titles have been adopted in the index. The suggestion that a list of such abbreviations should be appended to the British Pharmacopœia in the interest of international uniformity was made in a courteous communication from Dr. Remington, Chairman of the United States Pharmacopœial Convention. The Council has learned that similar abbreviations are likely to be adopted in the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

As is well known, there have been differences of opinion as to how far the metric system should be employed in the new Pharmacopœia. The final decision is embodied in the following extract from the Preface:

With regard to the weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia, the metric system has been employed for all pharmaceutical and analytical computations. The metric system has also been employed for the specification of doses, in the expectation that in the near future the system will be generally adopted by British prescribers. At the present time students and practitioners of medicine are accustomed to use the metric system in connection with the work of chemical, physical, physiological, pathological, and pharmacological laboratories; it will doubtless facilitate the application of science to practice when the same system is used for therapeutic purposes also. As a transitional provision, doses have been expressed in terms of the imperial system; but it is necessary to call special attention to the fact that the relation between the metric and the imperial dose of a given preparation as set forth in the text is that of approximate equivalence only. For convenience, whole numbers have generally been employed in stating doses expressed according to the imperial system, with but small deviation from the doses already familiar by long usage: whole

numbers have, for a like reason, been employed in stating doses expressed according to the metric system: but as fractional differences are thus necessarily ignored, the two sets of whole numbers do not in general express exactly the same quantities.

[In the B.P. 1898 both metric and imperial weights and measures are given for the guidance of pharmacists in preparing galenicals. Now the imperial weights and measures have been omitted—a step calculated to cause great inconvenience to practising pharmacists from the fact that few pharmacies in the United Kingdom are equipped with metric weights and measures of the capacity required for manufacturing the usual quantities of galenicals. It will be noticed, however, that the convenience of the prescriber has been considered in that doses are given in imperial weights and measures.]

A statement follows to the effect that the doses given are not "authoritatively enjoined" by the General Medical Council "as binding upon prescribers," but that where an unusually large dose appears to be prescribed "it is the duty of the pharmacist or dispenser to satisfy himself that the prescriber's intention has been correctly interpreted."

[In the Pharmacopœias of other countries where the question arises the duty is laid definitely upon the prescriber to indicate in some manner that he intends to administer a dose in excess of that indicated officially.]

#### THE USE OF THE "MIL."

The manner of stating the doses is peculiar in that for liquid preparations the metric quantities are given in "mils," but it is fortunate that this obscure term is supplemented by doses in imperial measures which medical men understand. The question is thus referred to in the Preface:

The Board of Trade (May 1, 1908) recognised "mil" as a short official designation for the millilitre, "decimil" for the tenth of a millilitre, and "centimil" for the hundredth of a millilitre. These convenient terms are used in stating the "metric" doses, but in paragraphs relating to analysis, and in those relating to the manufacture of galenical preparations, the term "millilitre" is always employed.

[The various meanings attached to the word "mil" or "mill" have been referred to in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (January 25, 1913, p. 133), and it is probable that when the Board of Trade recognised the term they had not before them the material which would have enabled them to see the objections to a much-worn word. It is interesting, however, to recall that Professor Oscar Oldberg in 1881 originated the idea of using the word "mill" in pharmacy. In his "Unofficial Pharmacopœia" he introduced the term "dimes," "cents," and "mills." The Oldberg "mill" was 0.001 gram, equal to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  grain. It never caught on in the United States. The term "mil" was afterwards proposed to be employed in place of the abbreviation "c.c.," and in this sense is used in the new Pharmacopœia. The millilitre is defined in the B.P. 1898 as "the volume at 4° C. of 1 grm. of water," and 1 cubic centimetre is 0.99984 millilitre, that is the same volume (or 0.00016 grm. less by weight) at 15° C.]

#### DEFINITION OF A DROP.

Next follows an indirect definition of the "drop" mentioned in analytical processes. This is in accordance with the International Agreement, 1906—i.e., "the external diameter of the dropping-tube is to be exactly 3 millimetres at 15.5°, 20 drops of distilled water from this dropping-tube are equivalent to 1 millilitre."

#### TEMPERATURES.

A similar reference is made regarding the different temperatures at which metric measures are adjusted to that given in the B.P. 1898. Then follow statements as to the temperatures of the water-bath and the steam-bath, the latter being used for the first time. "The term steam-bath is used when it is desired to employ the heat of steam at a temperature of not less than 100°."

[The centigrade scale alone is used, but we can trace no definite reference to this fact.]

#### CHEMICAL TESTS.

We are further reminded that the qualitative tests for recognising basic and acidic radicals "are brought together in an Appendix," but that special tests re-

main in the text. Degrees of dilution of volumetric solutions are given in fractional terms of a normal solution—e.g., N/1—while the abbreviation "T. sol." has been applied in two instances in the Appendix to avoid confusion with other pharmacopœial solutions of different strength. The abbreviations "PbT." and "AsT." are also used. The Appendices—a feature of the new work—give also details regarding the methods of testing for arsenic and lead in pharmacopœial chemicals and fix the limits of purity. Information is also given in the Appendices as to the analytical processes for determining acid-values, saponification-values, iodine-values, unsaponifiable matters, esters, and alcohols.

#### SOLUBILITY

is expressed by stating "the number of millilitres of the solvent in which one gramme of a solid or one millilitre of a liquid will remain in solution at a temperature of 15.5°. The strength of a solution is expressed by stating the number of grammes of a solid or millilitres of a liquid which are to be contained in a given number of millilitres of the solution; thus a solution '1 in 10' or '10 per cent.' means that one gramme of a solid or one millilitre of a liquid is to be contained in ten millilitres of the solution."

#### ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

Those given are in accordance with the latest values agreed upon by the International Committee on Atomic Weights, and the values are based upon O (16) instead of H (1) as heretofore.

#### STANDARDISATION OF VEGETABLE DRUGS.

Alkaloidal strengths of some tinctures were fixed for the first time in the B.P. 1885, and the principle was extended in the B.P. 1898. In the new Pharmacopœia the number of crude drugs and their galenical preparations which are required to contain a definite proportion of the chief active constituent or constituents has been increased and the official assay-processes have been revised. The extracts of belladonna, hyoscyamus, nux vomica, and opium are now to be prepared in dry powders, of which the alkaloidal strengths are officially defined. In general minimum degrees of purity have been specified in the definition of drugs. When dry extracts and liquid extracts are derived from the same source the word "siccum" is attached to the designation of the former and the word "liquidum" to the latter. The "liquores concentrati" introduced in the B.P. 1898 have been omitted. A reference is made to the International Agreement regarding the strength of potent drugs, and indications are given throughout the work when the strength recommended has been adopted. A table is also printed showing the cases where the Agreement has been departed from and the reasons why this was done.

#### HOW THE REVISION WAS DONE.

The steps taken to revise the Pharmacopœia are stated at much greater length than is the case in the Preface of the B.P. 1898. First there is given a list of medical bodies whose opinions were asked regarding the articles to be omitted and added, whose replies were supplemented by "several independent inquiries" as to the frequency with which drugs were prescribed in different localities.

[This evidently refers to the inquiry made of pharmacists by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy in 1907, or else to the similar inquiry made by the Therapeutics Committee of the British Medical Association. A report by the Pharmacy Committee in 1908 gave the result of the analysis of 48,000 prescriptions copied in prescription-books during 1906. From this analysis tentative lists of additions and omissions were compiled.]

Next are enumerated the means taken to obtain the co-operation of medical, pharmaceutical, chemical, and botanical authorities throughout the Empire. These were (1) the Pharmacopœial Conference, consisting of representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland; (2) the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy; (3) the Committee of Reference in Chemistry; and (4) a series of official inquiries transmitted through the



Colonial Office and the India Office to the medical and pharmaceutical authorities of the Overseas Possessions, as the result of which a large number of suggestions were received.

[The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy consists of Mr. W. N. Allen, Mr. F. C. J. Bird, Mr. J. E. Brunker, Mr. D. B. Dott, Professor H. G. Greenish, Mr. C. A. Hill, Mr. W. Kirkby, Mr. E. W. Lucas, Mr. G. Lunan, Mr. J. C. Umney, and Mr. R. Wright, with Mr. Walter Hills, Dr. Inglis Clark, and Mr. G. D. Beggs as *ex officio* members. It is noted that Mr. G. F. Merson and Mr. E. White resigned from the Committee.]

Then follows a statement that constant use has been made of important practical researches carried out by British pharmacists, and there is given

#### A LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

having a special bearing on the work of revision. We reprint the list with references to the issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST where full information may be found:

"A Digest of Researches and Criticisms," by Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., 1900. [*C. & D.*, July 21, 1900, p. 95.]

"Digest of Researches and Criticisms," by W. Chattaway, F.I.C., 1903. [*C. & D.*, December 5, 1903, p. 932.]

"Report and Recommendations with Reference to the Tests for the Detection of Arsenic in the Drugs of the British Pharmacopœia," by Professors W. R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., and H. H. Robinson, M.A., F.C.S. [*C. & D.*, September 3, 1904, p. 434.]

"The Solubility of the Chemical Substances mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia," by Professor H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., and F. A. Upsher Smith. [1902-4.]

"The Essential Oils of the British Pharmacopœia," by C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C., and John C. Umney, F.C.S. [*C. & D.*, February 12, 1910, p. 271 *et seq.*]

"The Oils, Fats, and Waxes of the British Pharmacopœia," by E. W. Lucas, F.I.C., F.C.S., and F. C. J. Bird. [*C. & D.*, October 15, 1910, p. 591, and November 26, 1910, p. 23.]

"The most Suitable Limit-test for Arsenic in Official Substances and Preparations, and the Limits for Arsenic that may reasonably be Adopted," by C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C. [*C. & D.*, September 30, 1905, p. 548; May 23, 1908, p. 792; July 27, 1912, p. 122; and July 4, 1914, p. 49.]

"Quantitative Colorimetric Test for Lead," by C. A. Hill, B.Sc., F.I.C. [*C. & D.*, March 11, 1905, p. 388; September 29, 1906, p. 507; May 23, 1908, p. 792; and July 4, 1914, p. 49.]

"On the Official Ointments, with special reference to the Substances used as Bases," by R. B. Wild, M.D., M.Sc., M.R.C.P. [*C. & D.*, July 29, 1911, p. 144, and October 25, 1913, p. 54.]

"Inquiries on the Value of Ointment-bases under different Climatic Conditions," by E. W. Lucas, F.I.C., F.C.S. [*C. & D.*, February 17, 1912, p. 52, and March 22, 1913, p. 34.]

[We recall also a paper on ointments by Mr. Peter Boa (*C. & D.*, March 25, 1911, p. 61), and one by Mr. George Lunan on effervescent granules, which were undertaken at the request of the Pharmacopœial Committee.]

These are in addition to the reports and recommendations of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy which have been published in the form of reports.

[These reports have been published in the *C. & D.* at intervals from December 8, 1906, onwards, and collate the chief suggestions embodied in various researches. We cannot find any expression of thanks to the various workers beyond the acknowledgment contained in the titles of the researches and the names of the authors.]

#### THE EDITORS.

At the end of the Preface it is stated, "The Pharmacopœia has been edited by Professor Tirard, M.D., F.R.C.P., of King's College, University of London, and Professor H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and then follow the names of the members of the Pharmacopœia Committee to whom the general supervision was entrusted by the General Medical Council and a special appreciation of the services of Dr. Tirard.

[See *C. & D.*, July 25, p. 140, for these and names of others associated in the revision. We publish the portraits and biographical notes of the editors in the *C. & D.*, September 30, 1911, p. 53. We may recall that Dr. Tirard edited

"The Prescriber's Pharmacopœia," published in 1886. This was a small volume containing in an abbreviated form the drugs and preparations of the B.P. 1885, so that his present engagement is not his first essay in Pharmacopœia production.]

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Immediately following the Preface is a list of "Divisions of the British Empire referred to in the British Pharmacopœia." This was formerly printed in the Indian and Colonial Addendum, but bears evidence of revision. It is as follows:

INDIA.—Ajmer-Merwara, the Andamans, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Baluchistan, Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Delhi, Madras, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

AFRICA.—Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Saint Helena, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, the Union of South Africa (Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal).

AUSTRALASIA.—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, Federal Capital Territory, forming the Commonwealth of Australia; New Zealand, Fiji Islands, Papua, Western Pacific.

EASTERN.—Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements, Weihaiwei.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta.

NORTH AMERICAN.—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, North-West Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Yukon, forming the Dominion of Canada; Newfoundland.

WEST INDIAN.—Bahama Islands, Barbados, Bermuda Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent).

The Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

#### Additions.

The first of a series of tables of additions, omissions, and alterations is entitled "Articles and Preparations included in the British Pharmacopœia of 1914 which were not in that of 1898, nor in the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900." It contains forty-three articles, whereas a similar list in the B.P. 1898 contained eighty items. The list is as follows:

Acetonum	Liquor Adrenalinæ Hydrochloricus
Acetum Cantharidini	Liquor Cresolis Saponatus
Acidum Acetylsalicylicum	Liquor Formaldehydi
Acidum Hydriodicum	Liquor Formaldehydi Saponatus
Dilutum	Methyl Salicylas
Aeidum Picricum	Methylsulphonal
Adrenalinum	Pelletierinæ Tannas
Barbitonum	Phenolphthaleinum
Benzaminæ Lactas	Resorcinum
Calcii Lactas	Sennæ Fructus
Cantharidinum	Seyum Benzoatum
Cassia Fructus	Sodii Phosphas Acidus
Chloral Formamidum	Strontii Bromidum
Cresol	Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici
Diamorphinæ Hydrochloridum	Theobrominæ et Sodii Salicylas
Emplastrum Cantharidini	Tinctura Cantharidini
Ethyl Chloridum	Unguentum Cantharidini
Ferri Phosphas Saccharatus	Unguentum Lanæ Compositum
Glucosum	Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis
Guaiaecol	Zinci Oleostearas
Guaiaecol Carbonas	
Hexamina	
Injectio Strychninæ Hypodermica	
Ipomœæ Radix	

[Some of the names given are strange, and will be explained later on in this article. We look in vain for such widely required medicinal agents as malt extract, cod-liver-oil emulsion, petroleum emulsion, iodised oil, the glycerophosphates, quininæ salicylas, sodii citras, syr. ferri phos. co., syr. hypophos. co., and protargol.]

Other lists follow with the following titles:

"Articles and Preparations included in the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 or in the Indian and Colonial

Addendum of 1900, but not included in the British Pharmacopœia 1914."

"Articles and Preparations the names of which have been altered."

"Articles and Preparations of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 or of the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900 the composition of which has been altered."

"Preparations of the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 or of the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900 the strengths of which have been altered."

[The statistics of these lists seem to show that in general the new Pharmacopœia has been revised in a conservative spirit.]

### The International Agreement.

The table given on page xxviii sets out in detail the deviations from the International Agreement respecting the Unification of the Pharmaceutical Formulas for Potent Drugs which was signed at Brussels on November 29, 1906. The Pharmacopœia Committee presented a report on the subject to the General Medical Council which was approved by the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy on March 4, 1907. The table referred to is as follows:

*Deviations from the Recommendations of the International Agreement of September 1906.*

Name	Recommendation	Reason for Deviation
Aconiti radix ...	Employ tuber of current year	Standardisation of root renders this limitation unnecessary
Extractum belladonnæ siccum	Prepare a solid extract (containing about 10 per cent. of water) by means of alcohol (70 per-cent.)	Standardised dry powdered extract preferable to unstandardised moist extract
Extractum hyoscyami	Prepare a solid extract (containing about 10 per cent. of water) by means of alcohol (70 per-cent.)	Standardised dry powdered extract preferable to unstandardised moist extract
Ipecacuanhæ radix	Powder only the root-bark, rejecting the woody portion	Standardisation of powdered root renders this limitation unnecessary
Nux vomica, Extractum	Standardise in terms of total alkaloid	Standardisation in terms of the more toxic alkaloid, strychnine, preferable. Of the total alkaloid about half is strychnine
Tinctura		
Tinctura aconiti	Standardise in terms of total alkaloid	Standardisation in terms of ether-soluble alkaloid preferable

The letters "I.A." are used in the index to indicate the official drug or preparation approximately corresponding to that named in the Agreement.

### The Monographs.

Of the additions to the Pharmacopœia none are unexpected, though some appear under names which almost disguise their identity; thus triticum is writ large as agropyrum, while diethylbarbituric acid is barbitionum. To many some of the drugs will appear strange, but it must be remembered that this Pharmacopœia is an Imperial one; therefore its pages ought to include a description of drugs in common use in every part of the Empire. Not many of these newcomers will interest pharmacists in the British Isles, as they are only included to enable our cousins over the seas to make use of home-grown remedies which closely approximate in their virtues to those used in the Old Country.

### Unfamiliar Drugs.

The following is a list of unfamiliar drugs in the B.P. 1914, but which were formerly official in the Indian

and Colonial Addendum 1900. We append a short description of their uses or the British equivalent:

ACACIE CORTEX.—Black wattle. Corresponds to oak-bark. A decoction (6 in 100, boil ten minutes) is official.

AGROPYRUM.—*Triticum repens*; couch-grass. A decoction (5 in 100, boil ten minutes) and liquid extract are official.

ALSTONIA.—A bitter tonic. Given in malaria. An infusion (5 in 100 for half an hour) and a tincture (125 in 1,000 of 60-per-cent. alcohol) are official.

ARNICE FLORES.—Replaces the rhizome and is used as tincture.

AURANTII CORTEX INDICUS.—Indian bitter-orange peel.

BELE FRUCTUS.—Fresh bacl-fruit. It is used in dysentery and is a mild astringent. A liquid extract is official.

BERBERIS.—A bitter tonic similar to barberry. A tincture (1 in 10 of 60-per-cent. alcohol) is official.

BETEL.—A masticatory, perhaps carminative.

BUTEA GUMMI.—Bengal kino. Equivalent to ordinary East Indian kino.

BUTEA SEMINA.—Butea-seeds. Favourite Eastern anthelmintic in place of santonin. Used in powder form.

CATECHU NIGRUM.—Black catechu or catch. May be used in place of pale catechu.

CUCURBITA SEMINA.—Fresh melon-pumpkin seeds. As an anthelmintic. It is preceded by a saline purge and followed by castor oil.

DATURE FOLIA.—Indian equivalent for stramonium.

DATURE SEMINA.—Indian equivalent for stramonium.

EMBELIA.—Dried fruits, used in the East as an anthelmintic.

GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX.—Cottonroot-bark is used in various Possessions, but its action is almost unknown. Said to resemble ergot. A decoction (20 in 200, boil till reduced to 100) and a liquid extract (in glycerin and 90-per-cent. alcohol) are official.

GRINDELIA.—Used in spasmodic asthma, etc. A liquid extract, made with alkaline water and 90-per-cent. alcohol, is official.

GUMMI INDICUM.—Ghatti gum. The Indian equivalent to gum arabic, and is used for a mucilage.

ISPAGHULA.—These seeds are similar to psyllium-seeds, and are used in the East in dysentery. A decoction (15 in 1,200, boil to 1,000) is official.

KALADANA.—Pharbitis-seeds. Indian equivalent to jalap-root.

KALADANA RESIN.—Pharbitisin. Indian equivalent to jalap resin. It is a mixture of resins.

KAVA RHIZOMA.—Kava-kava; *Piper methysticum*. A liquid extract, made with alcohol (90-per-cent. and 45-per-cent.), is official.

KINO EUCALYPTI.—Red gum. Equivalent to Eastern kino.

MYROBALANUM.—Myrobalans known as Chebulic myrobalans. Is a purgative, and is used as an astringent in place of galls. Two ointments are official, the plain (1 in 4) and "cum opio," containing 7.5 per cent. of opium.

OLIVERI CORTEX.—Black sassafras. Australian equivalent to cinnamon. A tincture (1 in 10 of 60-per-cent. alcohol) is official.

PICTORHIZA.—Pierorhiza. Indian tonic and antiperiodic. A liquid extract and a tincture (125 in 1,000 of 45-per-cent. alcohol) are official.

PODOPHYLLI INDICÆ RHIZOMA.—*Podophyllum Emodi*; Indian podophyllum.

PODOPHYLLI INDICÆ RESINA.—Indian podophyllin.

SAPPAN.—Sappan-wood. Indian equivalent to logwood. A decoction (sappan 5, cinnamon-bark 1, distilled water 120, boil to 100) is official.

TURPETHUM.—Turpeth. Indian equivalent to jalap.

URGINEA.—Indian equivalent to squill. An acetum, an oxymel, a syrup, and a tincture, made of the same strength as the corresponding squill preparations, are official.

VALERIANÆ INDICÆ RHIZOMA.—Indian valerian. An ammoniated tincture (made like tinct. valer. ammon.) is official.

VIBURNUM.—Black haw. A liquid extract (made with 70-per-cent. alcohol) is official.

### New Articles and Preparations.

ACETONUM.—Acetone or dimethyl-ketone. Used in the manufacture of chloroform. It is also used internally *per se*, but the Pharmacopœia gives no dose.

ACIDUM ACETYSALICYLICUM.—Acetylsalicylic acid. Brand-names for this are aspirin, salacetin, saletin, and xaxa.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM.—Contains 10 per cent. by weight of hydrogen iodide and 1 per cent. of hydrogen hypophosphite.



**ADRENALINUM.**—Adrenalin or levo-methylamino-ethanol-catechol. May be obtained, it is stated, from the suprarenal glands of animals.

**BARBITONUM** is diethylbarbituric acid, commonly known as veronal. The synonyms given are malonurea and diethyl-malonyl-urea. The word itself is anglicised as "barbitone."

**BENZAMINÆ LACTAS.**—The lactate of benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkaminic. A coined name for beta-eucaine lactate.

**CALCI LACTAS.**—Used in urticaria and chilblains.

**CANTHARIDINUM.**—Cantharidin, which "may be obtained from various species of cantharis or mylabris." The raw material is not official, and cantharidin replaces the insects in the acetum, emplastrum, and tinctura.

**CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM.**—Chloral formamide, synonym chloralamide. Used as a hypnotic. It is to be preserved in amber-coloured bottles.

**CRESOL.**—A mixture of isomers of the formula  $C_7H_7OH$ , obtained from coal-tar. Used in making liq. cresolis saponatus, a disinfectant of the lysol type.

**DIAMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.**—Synonym diacetylmorphine hydrochloride, also known as heroin hydrochloride and acetomorphine.

**ETHYL CHLORIDUM.**—Ethyl chloride, used as an anæsthetic by inhalation. Known also as keleno and chloryl anæsthetic.

**FERRI PHOSPHAS SACCHARATUS.**—Saccharated iron phosphate mixed with glucose to prevent oxidation. Contains not less than 60 per cent. of ferrous salts. The following is the formula given:

Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	120 grammes
Sodium Phosphate	...	...	110 grammes
Sodium Carbonate	...	...	50 grammes
Glucose	...	...	40 grammes
Distilled Water, boiling	...	...	a sufficient quantity

Dissolve 20 grammes of the Glucose in 400 millilitres of the Distilled Water, and dissolve the Ferrous Sulphate in the solution. Dissolve the Sodium Phosphate in 400 millilitres of the Distilled Water, and to this add the solution of the Ferrous Sulphate, stirring constantly. Then add the Sodium Carbonate previously dissolved in 400 millilitres of the Distilled Water. Mix thoroughly, and allow the precipitate to subside. Decant the supernatant liquid, wash the precipitate with two successive quantities, each of 2,000 millilitres, of the Distilled Water, mix it with the remainder of the Glucose, and dry at a temperature not exceeding  $100^{\circ}$ . Powder the product and preserve it in a stoppered bottle.

**GUAIACOL.**—May be prepared synthetically or obtained by the fractional distillation of beech-tar creosote.

**GUAIACOL CARBONAS** is the carbonic ester of guaiacol. **HEXAMINA.**—Hexamine or hexamethylenetetramine. Known in commerce by many names—e.g., urotropine, cystogen, aminoform, formin, uritone, etc.

**INJECTIO STRYCHNINÆ HYPODERMICA.**—A half-per-cent. solution of strychnine hydrochloride in recently boiled and cooled distilled water. Administered hypodermically in doses of 5 to 10 minims.

**IPOMOEÆ RADIX.**—Orizaba jalap-root or Mexican scammony-root. Used for the manufacture of scammony-resin.

**LIQUOR ADRENALINI HYDROCHLORICUS.**—

Adrenalin	...	...	1 gramme
Chloroform	...	...	5 millilitres
Sodium Chloride	...	...	9 grammes
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid	...	...	3 millilitres
Distilled Water, recently boiled and cooled, sufficient to produce	...	...	1,000 millilitres

Dissolve the Chloroform and the Sodium Chloride in 900 millilitres of the Distilled Water, add the diluted Hydrochloric Acid, dissolve the Adrenalin in the mixture, and add sufficient Distilled Water to produce the required volume. Preserve the solution in amber-glass bottles. Dose: 10 to 30 minims.

**LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS.**

*Solution of Cresol with Soap.*

*Synonym*—Compound Solution of Cresol.

Cresol	...	...	500 grammes
Castor Oil	...	...	350 grammes
Potassium Hydroxide	...	...	80 grammes
Distilled Water sufficient to produce	...	...	1,000 millilitres

Mix the Cresol with the Castor Oil and heat to  $80^{\circ}$ . Dissolve the Potassium Hydroxide in seventy millilitres of the Distilled Water. Mix the two solutions and heat the mixture until one volume of it forms a clear liquid with ten volumes of Distilled Water. Cool, and add sufficient Distilled Water to produce the required volume.

**LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI.**—Solution of formaldehyde containing in 100 millilitres not less than 36 and not more than 38 grammes of formaldehyde.

**LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI SAPONATUS.**

*Solution of Formaldehyde with Soap.*

Soft Soap	...	...	400 grammes
Alcohol (90-per-cent.)	...	...	300 millilitres
Solution of Formaldehyde	...	...	200 millilitres
Distilled Water sufficient to produce	...	...	1,000 millilitres

Dissolve the soft soap in the alcohol; add the Solution of Formaldehyde and sufficient Distilled Water to produce the required volume.

**METHYL SALICYLAS.**—Synthetic oil of wintergreen. Contains not less than 98 per cent. of pure methyl salicylate. The natural oil is also official.

**METHYLSULPHONAL.**—Methylsulphonal or diethylsulphone-methyl-ethyl methane. Better known as trional.

**PELLETIERINÆ TANNAS.**—A mixture of the tannates of the alkaloids obtained from *Punica Granatum*. An efficient taniacide. The dose is 2 to 8 grains.

**RESORCINUM.**—Synonym resorcinol. Resorcin is a powerful antiseptic much used as an application in skin-diseases. It is also given internally—the dose is stated as 1 to 5 grains.

**SENNÆ FRUCTUS.**—Senna-pods both Indian and Alexandrian.

**STRONTII BROMIDUM.**—Contains not less than 97 per cent. of pure crystallised strontium bromide. Used in epilepsy, gastric affections, and kidney-diseases.

**THEOBROMINÆ ET SODII SALICYLAS.**—This is new, but has appeared in Continental Pharmacopœias. Known as diuretin. The preparation of the new Pharmacopœia is made with ingredients (sodium hydroxide, theobromine, and sodium salicylate) in molecular proportions.

**UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUM.**

*Compound Wool-fat Ointment.*

*Synonym*—Emollient Ointment.

Prepared Lard	...	...	40 grammes
Wool-fat	...	...	40 grammes
Paraffin Ointment	...	...	20 grammes

Melt together; stir until cold.

See Appendix XII., page 530, Unguenta. In India Prepared Suet (*Sevum Preparatum*) should be employed in making this ointment instead of Prepared Lard.

This ointment replaces ung. simplex.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.**—

Strong solution of Lead Subacetate	...	...	12.5 grammes
Wool-fat	...	...	25.0 grammes
Hard Paraffin	...	...	12.5 grammes
Soft Paraffin	...	...	50.0 grammes

Melt together the Wool-fat and the hard and soft Paraffins; stir until nearly cold; add the Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate, and continue to stir until cold.

**ZINCI OLEOSTEARAS.**—

Hard Soap	...	...	200 grammes
Curd Soap	...	...	100 grammes
Zinc Sulphate	...	...	100 grammes
Distilled Water	...	...	a sufficient quantity

Dissolve the Soaps in 1,500 millilitres of the Distilled Water by the aid of heat; add to the solution the Zinc Sulphate previously dissolved in 200 millilitres of the Distilled Water. Collect the precipitate, wash it with Distilled Water until the washings are free from sulphates, dry it, and reduce it to a fine powder.

**THE MORE IMPORTANT CHANGES**

As a rule these are alphabetical, but we have grouped the essential oils and fats in tables.

**ACETUM CANTHARIDINI** (0.05 per cent. cantharidin), in place of acetum cantharidis.

**ACONITUM RADIX.**—The root is assayed to 0.4 per cent. ether-soluble alkaloids.

**ETHER.**—This may now be prepared from industrial methylated spirit and may be used for all pharmaceutical purposes.

**ETHER PURIFICATUS.**—Ether answering the tests prescribed should be absolutely safe for anæsthetic purposes, but if after-sickness is to be avoided it must still be freshly distilled.

**ALUMEN PURIFICATUM.**—When the public ask the chemist for "alum," he will no longer be required to supply a different article from that sold by the grocer, as the B.P. article is to be known as purified alum.

**BELLADONNÆ FOLIA.**—These are now assayed (0.30 per cent. of alkaloids).

**BORAX PURIFICATUM.**—This new nomenclature (like alumen purificatum) is in the interests of retail chemists.

**CAFFEINÆ CITRAS.**—The following simple method of preparation is included:

Caffeine ... 100 grammes  
Citric Acid, in powder ... 100 grammes  
Distilled Water ... 16 millilitres

Mix the Caffeine with the Citric Acid, moisten the mixture with the Distilled Water, and dry on a water-bath with constant stirring.

**CALCI HYPOPHOSPHIS.**—Assayed to contain at least 98 per cent. of  $\text{Ca}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2)_2$ . The process is fairly simple and accurate.

#### THE ESSENTIAL OILS.

The monographs are a great improvement on those of the B.P. 1898, and reflect credit on the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy, most of whose recommendations have been carried out. For convenience we have arranged the essential oils in table form. A few remarks are

Oleum	Sp. Gr.	Optical Rotation	Refractive Index at 25° C.	Remarks
Abietis...	0.900 to 0.920	− 32° to − 42°	about 1.474	Should contain 30 to 40 per cent. esters as bornyl acetate. Should contain 40 per cent. thymol.
Ajowan ...	0.910 to 0.930	+ 1° to + 2°	—	Soluble in 3 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol.
Anethi ...	0.900 to 0.915	+ 70° to + 80°	1.483 to 1.488	80 per cent. should distil between 225° and 235°; soluble in 3 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol; congeals when stirred at about 15°, and does not again liquefy below 17°.
Anisi ...	0.975 to 0.990 (20° / 15.5°)	− 2° to + 1°	1.552 to 1.558	Soluble in less than 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol.
Anthemidis ...	0.905 to 0.915	− 1° to + 3°	1.445	Soluble in $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$ and $\text{CHCl}_3$ ; partially soluble in cold, almost wholly soluble in hot, alcohol (90-per-cent.); should yield no reaction for pine tar.
Cadinum ...	about 0.990	—	—	45 per cent. cineol.
Cajuputi ...	0.919 to 0.930	Not more than − 4°	1.460 to 1.467	Soluble in 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol and in 10 parts of equal volumes of 90-per-cent. and 70-per-cent. alcohol; not less than 50 per cent. distils about 200°.
Carui ...	0.910 to 0.920	+ 75° to + 82°	1.485 to 1.497	Soluble in 3 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol; should contain 85 per cent. of eugenol.
Caryophylli ...	1.017 to 1.065	—	1.528 to 1.540	Should not contain cinnamon-leaf oil or cassia oil; should yield 55 to 65 per cent. of cinnamic aldehyde.
Cinnamomi ...	1.000 to 1.030	− 0.5° to − 1°	1.565 to 1.580	Should distil between 250° and 275°; should not contain gurjun oil or African copaiba oil.
Copaibæ ...	0.896 to 0.910	− 7° to − 35°	1.494 to 1.500	Should be soluble in 3 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol.
Coriandri ...	0.870 to 0.885	+ 8° to + 14°	1.463 to 1.467	60 per cent. should distil between 250° and 260°.
Cubebæ ...	0.910 to 0.930	− 25° to − 40°	1.486 to 1.5	Should contain 55 per cent. by volume of cineol; oils containing much phellandrene excluded; should be soluble in 5 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol.
Eucalypti ...	0.910 to 0.930	− 10° to + 10°	—	Should contain 99 per cent. of esters as methyl salicylate; should be soluble in 6 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol at 25°.
Gaultheriæ ...	1.180 to 1.187	0° to − 1° (25°)	1.537 to 1.539	Should contain not less than 70 per cent. of aldehydes.
Graminis Citrati	0.880 to 0.905	− 3° to + 3°	—	Should be soluble in 4 parts of equal volumes of 90 per cent. and absolute alcohol (becoming less soluble with age).
Juniperi ...	0.862 to 0.890 (increasing with age)	− 3° to − 15°	1.472 to 1.488	English oil should contain from 7 to 11 per cent. and foreign oil not less than 30 per cent. of esters as linalyl acetate; should be soluble in 4 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol.
Lavandulæ ...	0.883 to 0.900	− 3° to − 10°	—	Should contain not less than 4 per cent. (by weight) of aldehydes as citral.
Limonis ...	0.857 to 0.860	+ 58° to + 64°	1.473 to 1.476	Should contain not less than 50 per cent. of total alcohols, free and combined, as menthol, and not less than 5 per cent. of esters as menthyl acetate; should be soluble in 4 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol.
Menthæ Piperitæ	0.900 to 0.920	− 20° to − 35°	—	Should dissolve in 3 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and should form a clear solution with 1 part of equal volumes of 90-per-cent. and 70-per-cent. alcohol, the solution becoming turbid on further dilution.
Menthæ Viride	0.925 to 0.940	− 30° to − 50°	—	Should be soluble in 3 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and should not leave more than 5 per cent. when evaporated on the water-bath.
Myristicæ ...	0.870 to 0.925	+ 13° to + 30°	1.474 to 1.484	M. P. 20° to 23°.
Rosæ ...	0.854 to 0.862 (30° / 15.5°)	− 2° to − 4°	1.455 to 1.465	Should contain not less than 10 per cent. of total alcohols as borneol, and not less than 1.8 per cent. of esters as bornyl acetate; should be soluble in 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol and in 5 to 10 parts of equal volumes of 90-per-cent. and 70-per-cent. alcohol.
Rosmarini ...	0.895 to 0.920	− 2° to + 15°	1.463 to 1.473	Should contain not less than 90 per cent. of total alcohols as santalol; should be soluble in 6 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol at 20°.
Santali ..	0.973 to 0.985	− 13° to − 21°	1.498 to 1.508	Should distil between 148° and 155° C., and should yield not less than 92 per cent. (w/v) of allyl isothiocyanate.
Sinapis Volatile	1.014 to 1.025	—	—	Should distil almost entirely between 156° and 180°, leaving no appreciable residue.
Terebinthinæ Rectificatum	0.860 to 0.870	—	1.465 to 1.480	



appended. The analytical methods are set forth in an appendix.

**OLEUM ABIETIS.**—The oil of Siberian fir takes the place of oil of Pumilio pine, the supply of the latter having become very unreliable. The oil now made official has been freely used for a long time. If carefully distilled this oil is exceedingly fragrant.

**OLEUM AJOWAN.**—Ajowan or ptychotis oil is commonly used in India in place of caraway, dill, or anise oil. It was in the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900.

**OLEUM GAULTHERIE.**—In spite of all that has been written of late concerning this oil, no definite tests for the presence of added methyl salicylate have been included in the new B.P.

**OLEUM GRAMINIS CITRATI.**—Lemongrass oil. Was official in the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900.

**EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ** is only one-half the strength of emp. belladonnæ, 1898.

**EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDINI.**—Takes the place of emp. cantharidis. Cantharidin is also used in emp. calefaciens.

#### EXTRACTA.

**EXTRACTUM ALOES.**—Replaces Ext. Aloes Barbadosis.

**EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ SICCUM.**—This is an entirely new preparation, presumably due to the International Agreement. It is an alcoholic extract of the leaves in powder form containing 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna-leaves. The liquid extract is made from the root, and contains 0.75 gramme of the alkaloids of the root in 100 millilitres; 110 minims contains  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain.

**EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM.**—Same formula as in B.P. 1898, and in the assay the limit of error is given as 0.2 gramme in excess or defect of 5 grammes in 100 millilitres.

**EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ.**—A simplified process of manufacture is adopted.

**EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM.**—Assayed for filicin, of which it contains 20 per cent.

**EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM.**—The use of chloroform-water in exhausting the liquorice-root is an improvement.

#### EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.

*Extract of Hyoscyamus.*

*Synonym*—Extract of Henbane.

Extract of Hyoscyamus contains in 100 grammes 0.3 gramme of the alkaloids of Hyoscyamus Leaves.

Hyoscyamus Leaves in No. 40 powder } of each a  
Alcohol (90-per-cent.) ... } sufficient quantity

Reduce ten grammes of the Hyoscyamus Leaves to No. 60 powder, and determine the proportion of alkaloids present by the process described under "Belladonnæ Folia." Moisten one thousand grammes of the Hyoscyamus Leaves with two hundred and fifty millilitres of the Alcohol, pack firmly in a percolator, and percolate with more of the Alcohol until four thousand millilitres of percolate have been obtained. Determine the proportion of total solids in the percolate by evaporating twenty millilitres, drying the residue at 80°, and weighing. Determine also the proportion of alkaloids in the percolate by the process described under "Tinctura Belladonnæ."

Having thus determined the proportion of total solids and of the alkaloids in the percolate, proceed as directed under "Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum" to prepare a dry Extract of Hyoscyamus containing 0.3 per cent. of alkaloids.

**TEST.**—Examined by the process described under "Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum," Extract of Hyoscyamus is found to contain in 100 grammes 0.3 gramme of the alkaloids of Hyoscyamus Leaves. *Limit of error*, 0.015 gramme in excess or defect.

#### Dosc.

##### Metric.

12 to 50 centigrams.

##### Imperial.

2 to 8 grains.

This extract may be used when the Extractum Hyoscyami of the International Agreement is required. It contains 0.3 per cent. of the alkaloids of Hyoscyamus Leaves.

**EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ LIQUIDUM.**—Lime is no longer mixed with the marc, and the assay-process is more workable.

**EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ LIQUIDUM.**—This preparation is now de-fatted and the assay-process is in accord with modern knowledge. Assayed to contain 1.5 gramme

of strychnine in 100 millilitres, with a limit of error 0.05 gramme in excess or defect. There is also a powdered extract containing calcium phosphate as the diluent. It is called ext. nucis vomicæ siccum, and contains 5 grammes of strychnine in 100 grammes.

**EXTRACTUM OPII SICCUM.**—A powdered extract. The soft extract of the 1898 Pharmacopœia steadily lost water, and consequently increased in strength. This is now remedied. It contains 20 grammes of morphine in 100 grammes with a limit of error of 1 gramme. The liquid extract is retained.

**FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS.**—Glucose is added to prevent oxidation, and appears to answer quite well. The method of preparing is on the same lines as those for ferri phosphas sacch. (See p. 53.)

#### FIXED OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.

These we have tabulated together for convenience. The monographs are a great advance on those of the previous Pharmacopœia. The analytical methods are given in an appendix.

Adeps Lanae ...	M. P. ...	About 40° C.
	Acid-value... ..	Not more than 1.2
	Iodine-value ... ..	52 to 63
Adeps Preparatus ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4530 to 1.4550 (60° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	192 to 198
	Unsapon. matter... ..	Not exceeding 0.5 per cent.
Cera Flava ...	M. P. ...	61° to 64° C.
	Refract. index ... ..	1.4380 to 1.4420 (80° C.)
	Sp. gr. ...	0.958 to 0.970
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 1
	Iodine-value ... ..	3 to 4.4
Cetaceum ...	Refract. index ... ..	About 1.4330 (80° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	125 to 136
	Sp. gr. ...	0.950 to 0.960
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 6
	Iodine-value ... ..	93 to 100
Oleum Amygdalæ ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4624 to 1.4640 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	188 to 196
	Sp. gr. ...	0.915 to 0.920
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 6
	Iodine-value ... ..	83 to 101
Oleum Arachis ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4623 to 1.4645 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	190 to 196
	Sp. gr. ...	0.916 to 0.921
	Acid-value... ..	21 to 27
	Iodine-value ... ..	96 to 104
Oleum Chaulmoogræ ...	M. P. ...	About 22° to 30° C.
	Sapon-value ... ..	198 to 213
	Sp. gr. (45° C.) ... ..	About 0.940
	Iodine-value ... ..	102 to 106
Oleum Crotonis ...	Sapon-value ... ..	210 to 215
	Sp. gr. ...	0.940 to 0.960
	Acid-value... ..	Not more than 3
	Congealing-point ... ..	Not above -20° C.
	Iodine-value ... ..	Not less than 170
Oleum Lini ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4725 to 1.4748 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	187 to 195
	Sp. gr. ...	0.930 to 0.940
	Unsapon. matter... ..	Not more than 1 per cent.
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 2.5
	Iodine-value ... ..	155 to 173
Oleum Morrhuæ ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4704 to 1.4745 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	179 to 192
	Sp. gr. ...	0.920 to 0.930
	Unsapon. matter... ..	Not exceeding 1.5 per cent.
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 6
	Iodine-value ... ..	79 to 87
Oleum Olivæ ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4405 to 1.4635 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	188 to 197
	Sp. gr. ...	0.915 to 0.918
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 4
	Iodine-value ... ..	83 to 90
Oleum Ricini ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.469 to 1.4730 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	177 to 187
	Sp. gr. ...	0.958 to 0.970
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 8
	Iodine-value ... ..	103 to 114
Oleum Sesami ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4650 to 1.4675 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	189 to 193
	Sp. gr. ...	0.921 to 0.924
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 2
	Iodine-value ... ..	35.5 to 37.5
	M. P. ...	30° to 35° C.
Oleum Theobromatis ...	Refract. index ... ..	1.4465 to 1.4575 (40° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	188 to 195
	Sp. gr. ...	0.990 to 0.938
Paraffinum Durum ...	M. P. ...	46° to 60° C.
Paraffinum Liquidum ...	Sp. gr. ...	0.80 to 0.890
Paraffinum Molle ...	M. P. ...	42° to 46° C.
	Acid-value... ..	Not exceeding 2
	M. P. ...	45° to 50° C.
Sevum Preparatum ...	Iodine-value ... ..	33 to 46
	Refract. index ... ..	1.4490 to 1.4510 (60° C.)
	Sapon-value ... ..	192 to 195

**ADEPS PRÆPARATUS.**—The cottonseed reaction has been deleted, but the other requirements are more precise and stringent.

**CERA ALBA and CERA FLAVA.**—These monographs have been re-written, and, although the requirements are stringent, there should be no difficulty in complying with them. The last test for ceresin and paraffin is excellent and easy to apply.

**OLEUM ARACHIDIS.**—Nut oil, as it is frequently termed, is one of the sweetest of the fixed oils. In Africa and the Far East it is used very extensively, and was included in the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900. It is not for use in the British Isles.

**OLEUM OLIVÆ.**—The new requirements will keep out much oil that has been sold as "answering to the tests of the Pharmacopœia," and linimentum camphore may be dearer.

**OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.**—Is now flavoured with oil of lemon.

**OLEUM SESAME.**—Sesame or gingelly oil was official in the Indian and Colonial Addendum 1900.

**PARAFFIN LIQUIDUM.**—Probably no drug has leaped into such universal favour in so short a space of time as liquid paraffin. It may be truly termed a universal lubricant. In 1898 the limit of specific gravity was made much too narrow. This has now been remedied. Both the thin and the thick varieties are commonly taken as a laxative.

**PARAFFINUM MOLLE.**—As was foreshadowed in the article on ointments and ointment-bases, by Mr. E. W. Lucas, which was printed in the *C. & D.*, the Pharmacopœia now requires soft paraffin to be perfectly homogeneous and to evolve no unpleasant odour at 80°. The introduction of the high-melting-point soft paraffin is excellent, and the resulting ointments must be greatly improved. Such an ointment as boric will be a true cerate, remaining firm and plastic on the bandage, thus enabling the dresser to remove it from the patient with the minimum of discomfort. The low-melting-point jellies made by mixing liquid paraffin with paraffin wax or ceresin do not answer this purpose, and are excluded by the B.P.

**GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.**—A good formula for a clear, colourless preparation:

Strong Solution of Lead Sub-acetate	...	...	...	500 millilitres
Glycerin	...	...	...	500 millilitres
Distilled Water	...	...	...	a sufficient quantity

Evaporate the Strong Solution of Lead Subacetate to dryness on a water-bath; add the Glycerin; warm gently until dissolved; cool; add Distilled Water till the specific gravity of the mixture is 1.43; filter if necessary.

**HIRUDINES.**—Both the speckled leech and the five-striped leech or Australian leech are official. The latter was in the Indian and Colonial Addendum. The green leech has disappeared.

**LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.**—The specific gravity now corresponds to the required yield of ferric oxide.

**NUX VOMICA.**—The seeds are now assayed, and are required to yield not less than 1.25 per cent. strychnine.

**OPIMUM.**—After all that has appeared in the Press during the last sixteen years in regard to the shortcomings of the official assay-process, it is a shock to find that we are practically where we were.

**PEPSINUM.**—The method for testing this variable article is now properly described, and a great deal of so-called B.P. pepsin will drop out of commerce.

**PHENOLPHTHALEINUM.**—Since the introduction of this drug under the name Purgen it has been extensively used as a laxative. It was included in the Appendix of the B.P. 1898 as an indicator only. The dose is given as 2 to 5 grains.

**POTASSA SULPHURATA.**—Many of the specimens met with have shown more variation than was necessary, pointing to careless manufacture. The new assay-process stipulates not less than 42 per cent. and not more than 45 of sulphur combined as sulphide.

**POTASSIUM CARBONATE** is now required to contain at least 81.5 per cent. of  $K_2CO_3$ .

**PULVERES.**—Practically unchanged. There is a trifling change in the strength of scillitiz-powders so as to even off the metric figures.

**SAPU DURUS.**—Pains have been taken in the monograph to ensure that the fatty acids are derived from olive oil.

**SCAMMONIE RESINA.**—Although scammony-root is still in the Pharmacopœia, most of the resin comes from *Ipomœa orizabensis*. The latter is now official, and the resin may come from either.

**SODII ARSENAS ANHYDROSUS.**—A volumetric assay-process is introduced.

**SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS** is assayed to contain when dried at 110° 97 per cent. at least of  $NaPH_2O_2$ .

**SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.**—This is now required to yield not more than 2.66 per cent. by weight of ethyl nitrite, together with aldehyde and other substances when fresh, nor less than 1.52 per cent. under any circumstances. The minimum required is somewhat lower than that of 1898 (1.75 per cent.). It is preferably kept in a cool dark place and in amber bottles.

**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**—The anomalous statements made in the old monograph have been corrected.

**SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.**—Limits of specific gravity (0.845 to 0.850) and optical rotation (at 15.5° not less than +4°) are given for the first time.

**STYRAX PRÆPARATUS.**—The papers on storax by Mr. C. A. Hill and Mr. Cocking led to the belief that a far more stringent monograph would be drafted, and this expectation is fulfilled. Before the manufacture of synthetic perfumes arrived at such enormous dimensions there was not the least difficulty in buying genuine storax in the open market, but until recently all the storax that came into this country had previously paid a visit to the Continent, where about 75 per cent. of its balsamic constituents were removed. This has been remedied.

**SUCCUS SCOPARIÆ and SUCCUS TARAXACI** are the sole representatives of a once fairly numerous family.

**SULPHUR.**—Limits of acidity are fixed for both the precipitated and sublimed varieties.

**SUPPOSITORIA.**—The seven representatives of this pharmaceutical preparation are unchanged.

#### PILLS.

The excipient syrup of glucose has replaced confection of roses. Pil. aloes replaces both pil. aloes barbadensis and pil. aloes socotrinae of the B.P. 1898.

**PILULA PHOSPHORI** is the only pill which calls for special remark. For this an improved formula is given:

Phosphorus	...	...	...	1 gramme
Oil of Theobroma	...	...	...	40 grammes
Wool-fat	...	...	...	11 grammes
Kaolin	...	...	...	16 grammes
Sodium Sulphate, dried at 100°	...	...	...	32 grammes
Carbon Disulphide	...	...	...	20 millilitres

Dissolve the Phosphorus and 20 grammes of the Oil of Theobroma in the Carbon Disulphide. Allow the solution to evaporate in a mortar until a pasty mass is obtained. To this add the remainder of the Oil of Theobroma, together with the other ingredients, and mix to form a mass.

This pill contains 1 per cent. of phosphorus. It is one-half the strength of the corresponding preparation of the British Pharmacopœia 1898. It should be freshly prepared.

#### SYRUPS.

As a rule these exhibit comparatively few important changes. We give first the new syrup.

**SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI.**—Syrup of hydriodic acid:

Diluted Hydriodic Acid	...	...	100 grammes
Distilled Water	...	...	50 millilitres
Syrup sufficient to produce	...	...	1,000 millilitres

Mix. Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 fl. drachm.

**SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.**—Not many of the formulae in the new Pharmacopœia have been simplified, but here is an exception:

Calcium Lactate	...	...	75 grammes
Concentrated Phosphoric Acid	...	...	45 millilitres
Orange-flower Water of commerce undiluted	...	...	25 millilitres
Refined Sugar	...	...	700 grammes
Distilled Water sufficient to produce	...	...	1,000 millilitres



Mix the Calcium Lactate with 400 millilitres of the Distilled Water, add the Concentrated Phosphoric Acid, and stir until solution is complete; then add the Orange-flower Water, dissolve the Refined Sugar in the mixture without the aid of heat, and add sufficient Distilled Water to produce the required volume; filter.

**SYRUPUS CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS.**—This is the new name for syrupus codeinæ.

**SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.**—Glucose is added as a protective.

**SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.**—Still included, but not syrup. ferri phosph. co.

**SYRUPUS GLUCOSI.**—The official glucose being "a very viscous syrup," it is no longer necessary to designate that ingredient as "liquid" glucose.

**SYRUPUS RHEI.**—The directions for the preparation of this syrup involve the loss of 270 millilitres of 90-per-cent. alcohol. A similar remark applies to syrupus sennæ.

**SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.**—The tincture (1 in 2) is still made specially for this syrup.

#### TINCTURÆ.

**TINCTURA AGONII.**—Assayed to contain 0.04 gramme of the ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite-root in 100 millilitres.

**TINCTURA ARNICÆ FLORUM.**—The root-tincture no longer official.

**TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.**—In accordance with the International Agreement, the method of preparation and the alkaloidal strength of this tincture are again altered to 0.035 gramme of the alkaloids of the leaves in 100 millilitres. It is only seven-tenths of the strength of B.P. 1898, and is made from the dried leaves.

**TINCTURA CANTHARIDINI.** in place of tinctura cantharidis, which it corresponds to, but it is only about one-seventh the strength of tinctura cantharidis of the International Agreement. Chloroform is used for dissolving the cantharidin.

**TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.**—Raisins have disappeared from the Pharmacopœia, and their place is taken by glycerin, in accordance with Lucas and Stevens' formula.

**TINCTURA CINGHONÆ COMPOSITA.**—Saffron is deleted.

**TINCTURA IODI FORTIS.**—This contains 10 per cent. w/v of iodine. It practically corresponds to liquor iodi fortis, B.P. 1898, and approximately to tinctura iodi of the International Agreement. Great care must be taken to differentiate between this tincture and tinctura iodi mitis, which latter must always be dispensed when *Tinctura Iodi* is written without any qualification. It is important also to note that the International Agreement for tinctures was 1 in 10 by weight of the resulting tincture. The B.P., however, following the U.S.P., adopts 1 in 10 by volume, so that the international uniformity is not actual.

**TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.**—To comply with the International Agreement, this tincture is now only about one-half the alkaloidal strength of tinct. nucis vomice, B.P. 1898. It contains 1.25 milligrams of strychnine per millilitre, or  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain in each fluid drachm.

**TINCTURA OPII.**—The new tincture is nearly 25 per cent. stronger than the old, consequent on the 1-and-10 basis.

**TINCTURA STROPHANTHI.**—Changed from 1 in 40 to 1 in 10! to correspond with the International Agreement. The B.P. changes are these:

B.P. Addendum 1890, 50 grams in 1,000 c.c.

B.P. 1898, 25 grams in 1,000 c.c.

B.P. 1914, 100 grammes in 1,000 millilitres.

#### UNGUENTA.

The monographs do not differ materially from those suggested by Mr. Lucas in his *C. & D.* communications.

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI.**—The directions are: "Melt the paraffin ointment; sift in the boric acid; stir until cold."

**UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.**—The proportion of phenol is reduced to 3 per cent., and is now well within the solubility in the basis. The directions are: "Melt the paraffin ointment; in it dissolve the phenol; stir until cold."

**UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ.**—The formula for cold-cream now contains borax:

Rose-water	...	...	...	20.0 millilitres
White Beeswax	...	...	...	18.0 grammes
Purified Borax	...	...	...	1.0 gramme
Almond Oil	...	...	...	61.0 grammes
Oil of Rose	...	...	...	0.1 millilitre

Melt the White Beeswax in the Almond Oil; add, with constant stirring, the Borax previously dissolved in the Rose-water; add the Oil of Rose, and continue to stir until cold.

**UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.**—The base is a mixture of benzoated lard and wool-fat. Contains 0.6 per cent. of alkaloids.

**UNGUENTUM CETACEL.**—Modified out of recognition:

Spermaceti	...	...	...	20 grammes
White Beeswax	...	...	...	8 grammes
Liquid Paraffin	...	...	...	72 grammes

Melt together and stir until cold.

**UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDINI.**—Replaces ung. cantharidis. Contains 0.033 per cent. of cantharidin.

**UNGUENTUM CAPSICI.**—The basis is a mixture of hard and soft paraffin and prepared lard.

**UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRÆ.**—This was contained in the Indian and Colonial Addendum under the name of unguentum gynocardie.

**UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI.**—Now made with a hard and soft paraffin basis.

**UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS.**—The base is now a mixture of wool-fat and soft paraffin.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.**—Now made with benzoated lard instead of paraffin ointment.

**UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.**—Still made with paraffin ointment, notwithstanding criticism as to base.

**UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI.**—Now has a basis of prepared lard.

**UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.**—Benzoated lard used in place of paraffin ointment.

**UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI.**—This is Mr. Lucas's formula:

Hard Paraffin	...	...	...	27 grammes
Soft Paraffin	...	...	...	70 grammes
White Beeswax	...	...	...	3 grammes

Melt together; stir until cold.

When paraffin ointment is used as the basis of white ointments it should be prepared with the white variety of soft paraffin; and when used for coloured ointments it should be prepared with the yellow variety of soft paraffin.

#### The Appendices.

The appendices in the new Pharmacopœia have assumed a greater importance than in any previous Pharmacopœia. The list and titles indicate the scope of this highly important section of the work:

- I. Articles and Reagents employed in Chemical Testing.
- II. Solutions employed in Chemical Testing.
- III. Solutions employed in Volumetric Determinations.
  - Indicators of the Terminations of Reactions in Volumetric Determinations.
- IV. Reactions and Tests for Substances mentioned in the Text of the British Pharmacopœia.
- V. Quantitative Limit-test for Lead.
- VI. Quantitative Limit-test for Arsenic.
- VII. Determination of:
  - Acid-value of Fixed Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Resins
  - Saponification-value of Fixed Oils, Fats, Waxes, and Resins.
  - Iodine-value of Fixed Oils and Fats.
  - Unsaponifiable Matter in Fixed Oils and Fats.
  - Esters in Volatile Oils.
  - Alcohols in Volatile Oils.
  - Alkaloidal-assays: Limit of Error.
- VIII. Determination of:
  - Melting-points.
  - Boiling-points.
  - Refractive Indices.
  - Optical Rotation.
  - Specific Gravity.

- IX. Processes for:  
Percolation.  
Repercolation.  
Maceration.
- X. Process for Preparation of Discs (Lamellæ).
- XI. Processes for Preparation of Lozenges (Trochisci).
- XII. Alternative Processes sanctioned for Use in Tropical, Sub-tropical, and other Parts of the British Empire.
- XIII. Table of Proportions Relating to the Preparation of Diluted Alcohols.
- XIV. Names, Symbols, and Atomic Weights of the Chief Elements mentioned in the Pharmacopœia.
- XV. Weights and Measures of the British Pharmacopœia:  
Metric: Mass, Capacity, Length.  
Imperial: Mass, Capacity.  
Relation of Volume to Mass.  
Relation of Metric and Imperial Measures, Mass, Capacity, and Length.
- XVI. Table of Approximate Equivalences adopted in stating Doses (Imperial and Metric) in the Text of the British Pharmacopœia.
- XVII. Abbreviated Latin Names of Official Drugs and Preparations adopted in the Index of the British Pharmacopœia.

## LEAD AND ARSENIC LIMITS.

Reference has been made to the Appendices dealing with the lead and arsenic limits. In the case of the Appendix dealing with the lead limit the table has headings: (1) "Substance"; (2) "Primary solution of substance—grammes employed"; (3) "Auxiliary solution of substance—grammes employed"; (4) "Dilute solution of lead PbT.—millilitres employed"; (5) Limit of lead—parts per million. The Appendix dealing with the arsenic limit gives notes as to the quantity of the chemical to be employed and the method of effecting solution. We have combined these into one table, giving in both cases the parts of lead or arsenic per million which have been fixed as the limit. The reader should in this connection consult the paper by Mr. C. A. Hill which was published in the *C. & D.*, July 4, 1914, pp. 51-55.

Chemical	Pb per million	As per million
Acidum aceticum ...	—	2
Acidum acetylsalicylicum ...	10	2
Acidum benzoicum ...	—	2
Acidum boricum ...	25	5
Acidum citricum ...	20	1.4
Acidum hydriodicum dilutum ...	10	5
Acidum hydrobromicum dilutum ...	5	5
Acidum hydrochloricum ...	10	5
Acidum lacticum ...	10	5
Acidum nitricum ...	20	5
Acidum phosphoricum conc. ...	10	5
Acidum salicylicum ...	—	2
Acidum sulphuricum ...	20	5
Acidum sulphurosum ...	10	5
Acidum tartaricum ...	20	1.4
Alumen purificatum ...	—	5
Ammonii benzoas ...	10	2
Ammonii bromidum ...	10	5
Ammonii carbonas ...	5	2
Ammonii chloridum ...	5	5
Antimonium sulphuratum ...	—	1,000
Bismuthi carbonas ...	—	2
Bismuthi salicylas ...	—	2
Bismuthi subnitras ...	—	2
Borax purificatus ...	5	5
Calcii carbonas præcipitatus ...	10	5
Calcii chloridum ...	20	5
Calcii hydras ...	20	5
Calcii hypophosphis ...	10	5
Calcii lactas ...	10	5
Calcii phosphas ...	—	5
Calx ...	—	5
Creta preparata ...	—	5
Cupri sulphas ...	—	10
Ferri carbonas saccharatus ...	—	5
Ferri et ammon. citras ...	—	5
Ferri et potass. tartas ...	—	5
Ferri et quin. citras ...	—	5
Ferri phosphas sacch. ...	—	5
Ferri sulphas ...	—	2
Ferri sulphas exsiccatus ...	—	5
Ferrum ...	—	200
Ferrum redactum ...	—	200
Glucosum ...	—	2
Glycerinum ...	—	4
Liquor ammoniæ fortis ...	—	0.5
Liquor ferri perchloridi fortis ...	—	10
Liquor ferri persulphatis ...	—	5

Chemical	Pb per million	As per million
Liquor magnesiæ bicarbonatis ...	0.5	0.2
Lithii carbonas ...	10	5
Lithii citras ...	5	2
Magnesia levis ...	20	5
Magnesia ponderosa ...	20	5
Magnesiæ carbonas levis ...	20	5
Magnesiæ carbonas ponderosus ...	20	5
Magnesiæ sulphas ...	5	5
Potassii acetas ...	10	5
Potassii bicarbonas ...	5	5
Potassii bromidum ...	10	5
Potassii carbonas ...	5	2
Potassii chloras ...	10	5
Potassii citras ...	10	2
Potassii iodidum ...	10	5
Potassii nitras ...	10	5
Potassii sulphas ...	20	5
Potassii tartas ...	20	2
Potassii tartas acidus ...	20	2
Sodii benzoas ...	10	2
Sodii bicarbonas ...	5	2
Sodii bromidum ...	10	5
Sodii carbonas ...	10	2
Sodii carbonas exsiccatus ...	25	5
Sodii chloridum ...	10	2
Sodii et potassii tartas ...	20	2
Sodii hypophosphis ...	10	5
Sodii iodidum ...	10	5
Sodii nitris ...	—	5
Sodii phosphas ...	5	5
Sodii phosphas acidus ...	5	2
Sodii salicylas ...	10	2
Sodii sulphas ...	5	2
Sodii sulphis ...	—	5
Strontii bromidum ...	20	5
Sulphur præcipitatum ...	—	5
Sulphur sublimatum ...	—	5
Zinci acetas ...	—	5
Zinci carbonas ...	—	10
Zinci chloridum ...	—	5
Zinci oxidum ...	—	10
Zinci sulphas ...	—	5
Zinci valerianas ...	—	5

## ABBREVIATIONS.

The last appendix, which occupies twenty pages, contains the abbreviated Latin names in front of the full Latin name. These are some of the abbreviations:

Acid. Bor.	Liq. Calcis
Acid. Cit.	Mag. Lev.
Acid. Pier.	Ol. Ros.
Æth.	Seill.
Aq. Ros.	Ser. Benz.
Atrop.	Tr. Acon.
Lin. Sap.	Ung. Gall.
Lin. Calc.	Ung. Res.

## THE INDEX

is fuller and more complicated than in the B.P. 1898, the abbreviations referred to being repeated. Thick type is used here and there, and under such an entry are given the abbreviated Latin names of the official preparations to which the drug is an important ingredient.

## Exhibition of the B.P.

A pharmacist who looked in at 299 Oxford Street, London, at 10.20 A.M. on Thursday to consult the new B.P. found six or seven others before him in the G.M.C. offices. All were busy making notes silently, and seemed greatly interested in the search for changes. There was no feverish rush, however, of the "general public." We had many inquiries on Thursday regarding the work, and the foregoing exposition of it should serve to satisfy the immediate wants of the trade. We shall publish more in future issues.

## COMING EVENTS.

## Thursday, October 8.

West Ham Association of Pharmacists.—Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, London, E., at 2.30 P.M. Business-meeting at which Mr. Woolcock is expected to be present.

North Staffordshire Chemists' Association, Town Hall, Stoke, at 3 P.M. Annual meeting.

## Friday, October 9.

Edinburgh Chemists' Trade Association and Leith Pharmacists' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 A.M. Joint meeting to discuss a scheme for the supply of drugs and medicines to dependants of soldiers and sailors.



## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

### Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on September 30. There were present seventeen Councillors out of twenty-one, the President being among those unable to be present. Reference was made to the death of Mr. Thomas Kay (Stockport), Mr. John Nesbit (Portobello), and Mr. Robert Brodie (Glasgow), and letters of sympathy with the relatives were ordered to be sent. From the Benevolent Fund grants amounting to 110*l.* were made to seven applicants. Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, also announced that there will be an election on December 8 for nine annuitants. The resignation of Dr. Crossley as Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy was accepted with regret, and a resolution passed expressing appreciation of his services. Mr. Henry Llewellyn Smith, B.Sc., F.I.C., was elected to fill the vacant position. The report of the Pharmaceutical Association's Executive Committee, which was adopted, dealt with the supply of medicines to dependants of those engaged with the Forces, the War-drug Tariff, and non-payment of accounts for Insurance dispensing. Mr. Bishop, the Demonstrator in Pharmaceutics in the Society's School, has resigned his position and joined the Royal Army Medical Corps. Mr. R. A. Chell and Mr. A. Barlow, Bell Scholar and Manchester Scholar respectively, asked that the scholarships be suspended for the present, as they have offered their services to the Army authorities. The applications were granted. Mr. C. B. Allen expressed the appreciation of the Council of the sacrifices made by these and so many pharmacists throughout the country.

THE Councillors present were Mr. E. T. Neathercoat (Vice-President), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, F. E. Bilson, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, L. M. Parry, F. A. Rogers, F. P. Sargeant, and T. A. White.

### DEATHS.

The minutes of the meetings on August 6 and 31, having been read and confirmed, the VICE-PRESIDENT announced that the President was unable to be present. He then referred to the death of Alderman Thomas Kay, Stockport, the founder of the Manchester Pharmaceutical scholarship, who has for many years been a consistent and generous supporter of the Society. Next the Vice-President mentioned the death of Mr. John Nesbit, Portobello, and Mr. Robert Brodie, Glasgow, both well known in pharmacy. The Secretary was directed to send letters of regret to the relatives.

Mr. CURRIE paid a tribute to the late Mr. Nesbit and Mr. Brodie, with both of whom he was intimately acquainted.

### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The Council then elected twenty-four members and thirty-nine student-associates, while twenty-nine persons were restored to membership and one name restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

### FINANCE.

The Treasurer had telegraphed that he was unable to be present owing to indisposition, and in his absence the VICE-PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee. The following is an abstract of the report: The receipts on the General Fund amounted to 2,548*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, made up of penalties and costs 126*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, subscriptions 165*l.* 18*s.*, "Journal" and publications 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, restoration-fees, etc., 4*l.* 12*s.*,

registration-fees 254*l.* 2*s.*; examination-fees, 906*l.* 3*s.*; dividends, 65*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; bank deposit, 1,000*l.*; sundries, 15*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, making, after deducting the payments authorised by the Council at the last meeting, a balance in hand of 384*l.* 12*s.* The amounts recommended for payment were as follows: "Journal" and publications, 293*l.* 17*s.*; stationery, etc., 45*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; current expenses, 300*l.*; salaries, etc., 337*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; school and examinations, 58*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; law and professional charges, 32*l.* 3*s.*; rent, 205*l.*—a total of 1,272*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

The Vice-President said the report was of a normal character for the time of year.

The report was adopted, and resolutions carried authorising payments to the Bell Scholars and C. J. Hewlett Exhibitioner.

### BENEVOLENT FUND.

Mr. ROGERS, Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, moved the adoption of the report. This recommended grants amounting to 110*l.* to seven applicants. The finances of the Fund were also referred to, and stated to be so far satisfactory that it has been decided to repay a loan of 500*l.* from the General Fund. Mr. Rogers also announced that it has been decided to elect nine annuitants at the Benevolent Fund election on December 8. There are at present twenty-nine annuitants. It was explained that this is the first election under the new rules which allow variations to be made in the amount of the annuities. Thirteen candidates will be put forward, but the amounts they will receive if elected will not be announced. The total is estimated at a certain maximum. The Council has the power to increase or diminish the amount in after years if the circumstances of the annuitants require it. Among the special donations announced were: Fuller & Co. 9*s.*, and Mr. Spiers (Doncaster) 11*s.* 8*d.*

### REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

The REGISTRAR reported that since the August Council-meeting he had registered 104 apprentices or students. The number is larger than at the corresponding period of last year.

### THE PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then referred to the resignation of Professor A. W. Crossley, and moved a resolution that this be accepted with regret, and tendering the Council's congratulations on his new appointment and appreciation of the services rendered during Dr. Crossley's tenure of the Chair of Chemistry. The Vice-President paid a tribute to the high scientific attainments of the Professor, who, during the ten years he had been in the School, had shed new lustre on the Society.

Mr. ALLEN and Mr. HARRINGTON both spoke of the business ability of Dr. Crossley.

The resolution was carried.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then moved that Mr. Henry Llewellyn Smith, B.Sc.(Manch.), F.I.C., be appointed Professor of Chemistry. He is a man of high scientific attainments, who will maintain the high level of the teaching in the School of Pharmacy.

Mr. ROWSELL, seconding, mentioned that Mr. Smith is, in addition, an excellent teacher.

The resolution was carried.

### PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT then presented the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee. This included the report of the Pharmaceutical Association's Executive Committee, which dealt with the following matters: The National Scheme for the supply of free medicine to the dependants of soldiers and sailors, and the report of the Drug Prices Advisory Committee regarding the increase in the price of drugs owing to the war, and it was stated that the steps taken were received with protests from chemists, which possibly influenced the Commissioners in their refusal to increase the number of articles on the list. It was recommended that the Commissioners be approached again and asked to reconsider their refusal to add to the list of drugs on the War Tariff. The question of the non-payment of the accounts of panel chemists in certain districts was

considered, and an action is to be taken as soon as the returns from overspent areas are available. The suggestions made by the Secretary on the Tariff and the Model Tariff submitted were approved generally. The other items in the report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee were the amending of the Manchester scholarship regulations and the appointment of a sub-committee to suggest names for the Board of Examiners for England and Wales.

The report was adopted.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the correspondence were communications from the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Committee, the Glamorgan Pharmaceutical Committee, the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association, and the Buckinghamshire Pharmaceutical Committee, dealing with Insurance matters. These had been dealt with by the Pharmaceutical Association's Executive Committee on the previous day.

The London County Pharmaceutical Association reported the appointments of secretaries in the various districts covered by the Association—a proceeding, remarked the Secretary, which he would like to see followed by other large Associations.

The Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association sent their resolution regarding the encouragement of the manufacture of fine chemicals in this country.

The Leeds Chemists' Association expressed their thanks to the Council for the steps taken to enable pharmacists to demonstrate their loyalty in a practical way during the present grave crisis.

The SECRETARY said this is what is known as a heartening resolution, and it comes from a district where Insurance accounts are discounted, and yet the Association has contributed between 60*l.* and 70*l.* to the National Relief Fund. (Hear, hear.)

The Colonial Office sent a copy of a new Ordinance regulating the sale and use of poison in the Falkland Islands.

#### THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

It was announced that Mr. C. T. Bishop, Demonstrator in Pharmaceutics, had resigned his position owing to being called up as a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The question of keeping his position open is to be dealt with by the School Committee; he will be treated in a generous manner said the VICE-PRESIDENT.

Applications were received from Mr. R. A. Chell, Bell Scholar, and Mr. A. Barlow, Manchester Scholar, for the suspension of their scholarships as the applicants have offered their services in the defence of the country. The Council granted the requests, and

Mr. C. B. ALLEN said may Heaven speed these young men on their way and bring them safely back. He added that his remarks applied also to the large number of pharmacists throughout the country who had given their services in the national defence. He wished it to be known that the Council takes a fatherly interest in their work, and appreciates the sacrifices they are making.

Mr. SARGEANT said he hoped that on the conclusion of the war steps would be taken to improve the status of Army pharmacists.

This concluded the public business.

#### School of Pharmacy.

The seventy-third session of this School was opened on Wednesday afternoon, September 30, when a good company met in the lecture-theatre at 17 Bloomsbury Square, to witness the presentation of the School and other prizes and to hear the inaugural sessional address by Dr. Lauriston E. Shaw, F.R.C.P. The Vice-President took the chair soon after three o'clock, and there were present many of the Councillors, members of the Board of Examiners, and the School staff.

The CHAIRMAN expressed, on behalf of the President, his extreme regret that he was unable to be present.

#### REPORT ON THE SCHOOL.

Professor GREENISH, as Dean, submitted "a very satisfactory" report. Fifty-seven students had entered for complete elementary or advanced courses, and seventeen

for separate classes or part only of the complete course. During the whole session work was steadily maintained, and the progress made by the students was quite up to the average of former years. The Professor then spoke of the prize examinations (see *C. & D.*, April 4, 1914, p. 45, and July 4, 1914, p. 61), and referred to the gratifying success of the students of the School in the Council prizes examination and to the successes of past students of the School in other examinations. Reference was also made to changes in the personnel of the School staff, especially Professor Crossley's removal to King's College, and the Dean welcomed his successor, Professor H. L. Smith.

The CHAIRMAN then presented the prizes to their respective winners, the only unusual feature being that Mr. Frank Rogers, a member of the Council, received from the Chairman the prize won by his son, Mr. Harold W. Rogers. A little later in the proceedings, when Mr. E. W. Rogers was announced as the winner of the Salters' Research Scholarship of 100*l.*, tenable for three years, the Chairman remarked, "I see Mr. E. W. Rogers present, and I must ask him to come forward." This he did, and was congratulated and applauded.

#### HERBARIUM AWARDS.

Mr. E. M. HOLMES reported on the competition, the prizes being awarded thus: Silver medal, Ernest A. Pryce; bronze medal, Elsie M. Cook; certificate of merit, Sydney Adkins.

#### COUNCIL PRIZES.

Mr. F. W. GAMBLE reported, on behalf of his fellow-examiners, that the winners in the competition for these were Mr. E. W. Fair (Pereira medal), Mr. C. E. Corfield (silver medal), and Mr. B. G. W. Hoare (bronze medal).

#### THE JACOB BELL SCHOLARSHIPS

have been won this year by Randolph Arthur Chell (Reading) and Ernest John Witty Watson (Leeds). The Manchester Scholarship was gained by Arthur Barlow (Radcliffe).

Mr. HORACE FINNEMORE reported on the examination, and before the awards were made the SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Chell, dated the Officers' Training Camp, Belfast, stating that he would not be able to be present, as he had volunteered and already joined his regiment, he asked that the prize of books should be lent to the advanced students in chemistry who wished to use them. If he should not turn up after the war, he requested that the books should be devoted to the Library.

The hushed silence observed during the reading of the letter was followed by subdued applause.

The CHAIRMAN said the fact that Mr. Chell had handed over the books in the way he had done would be duly noted. If that gentleman was fortunate enough to be enabled to return home from the war—which they all hoped he would do—the Society would restore him the books and allow him to take up his studies in connection with the scholarship at a later period.

#### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Dr. Lauriston Shaw to deliver the address inaugurating the session.

Dr. LAURISTON SHAW, F.R.C.P., said that his first duty, after thanking the Council for the honour they had done him in inviting him to give the opening address, was to congratulate all concerned with the College that it had been found possible at this period of national crisis to meet together for the purpose of carrying on their routine duties punctually at the accustomed time. There would be serious gaps in the personnel both of the staff and the pupils. To not a few of them it must have been difficult to decide whether the path of duty lay in offering their services to their country or in following the less vital, but none the less highly important, task of preparing themselves to take an active part in the nation's never-ending fight against sickness and suffering. It was perhaps only natural that one like himself, whose whole life had been engaged in the twin occupations of fighting disease and educating others to carry on the fight, should regard the work of such a College as this as among the most important alternative activities to which men can, with an absolutely clear conscience, devote themselves as soon as it is certain that immediate needs of our Army and Navy are satisfied. Looked at more closely, the work of the College, in common with



that of all schools of medicine and nursing, and of all teaching hospitals, is not alternative to the great work of defending by force of arms our nationality and our national honour, but is strictly supplementary to it. The full power of our Army and Navy cannot possibly be maintained without an efficient Medical Service, including a Pharmaceutical Department. There must be no cessation, however temporary, of the process of turning out a constant succession of men qualified to minister to the medical and surgical needs of the nation.

Having given full consideration to the educational aim and its accomplishments, Dr. Shaw spoke about the true aim which should actuate a pharmacist when he leaves the College to engage in his professional work. He had not much sympathy with those pharmaceutical chemists who complained that their calling was not universally accorded professional rank, or with others who regretted that, in the present stage of development, it was impossible for many to avoid combining what was clearly professional work with what were equally clearly commercial pursuits. Whatever the nature of a man's vocation, it was his individual responsibility to see to it that his aim was high, and that he failed not of its achievement. Let no man flatter himself that he would best maintain a high aim by isolating himself from his fellow-workers and ploughing a lonely furrow. No man could obtain his fullest power for good except by associating himself with his fellow-workers in the same sphere. Thus every pharmacist should from the day of his qualification take an active part in the work of the Pharmaceutical Society. Thereby he would not only obtain the inspiration which would enable him to keep his own work on the highest plane, but he would have the satisfaction of taking his part in achieving the united aim of the profession. The men who were entering pharmacy now were to be congratulated that they would have the opportunity of helping to influence the direction of many very important developments in connection with their profession. Some of these had a very direct special interest for the medical profession also, and perhaps he might be allowed to touch briefly upon them.

The National Insurance Act had given a great impetus to a movement in connection with pharmacy which had been under discussion for many years, but had hitherto made very little progress. Except in sparsely populated rural areas, the Act had provided that for insured persons the prescribing and dispensing of medicines should be in different hands. The doctor should prescribe, the pharmacist dispense. He believed that this development of specialism would prove an enormous advantage to all parties concerned. The ultimate advantage to the medical profession was incalculable, and there could be little doubt that the system would eventually be extended to all classes of patients living in areas sufficiently populous to support a chemist as well as a doctor. An indirect but very material advantage of this separation of two functions was that it made it necessary that organised bodies representative of the two professions should meet and discuss matters of common interest. Such conferences would doubtless be able to compose differences which had long caused strained relations in certain quarters, and should make it possible to secure combined action in many matters in the public interest. The recent issue of the Report of the Committee on Patent Medicines had disclosed a deplorable condition of things, many features of which were well known to the doctors and pharmacists. The opportunities afforded by this trade for unscrupulous persons to secure fortunes, often of great size and almost always in inverse proportion to the services rendered to the community, were as opposed to the public interest as the encouragement given by the traffic to the grossest credulity and superstition among unfortunate sufferers from incurable diseases. The Committee had set forth proposals for drastic action calculated greatly to lessen this evil. It rested with the professions of medicine and pharmacy so to enlighten and direct public opinion on this matter as to enable the Government to convert the recommendations of the Committee into an Act of Parliament. Almost more urgent was the reform of regulations under which "drugs of addiction," as they are called, were obtainable by the unfortunate victims of drug-habits. While the constant increase in the number and power of drugs which relieve pain, promote sleep, and generally control the human functions added to the powers of the physician in dealing with disease, it added, alas! also to the temptations of patients of weak will-power. It was for the doctor and the pharmacist to secure that all those who need it should obtain the aid that these valuable drugs can bring, and so carry out their work that the temptation to use them unnecessarily shall be effectively controlled. This question was under the consideration of the Government Department concerned, and effective regu-

lations should not be difficult to frame if the two professions would give joint consideration to the problem. It was greatly to be hoped that no future edition of the British Pharmacopœia would be issued except under the joint authority of medicine and pharmacy. The gradual tendency of the medical practitioner to hand over the actual preparation of drugs to the pharmacist, a tendency which had received a great impetus from the Insurance Act, made it impossible for the medical profession alone to have the practical experience necessary to accept sole responsibility for the compilation of the official Pharmacopœia. The next Pharmacopœia must be the joint production of the General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. E. S. PECK, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Lauriston Shaw, expressing the hope that the time would speedily arrive when there would be a closer co-operation between the practice of medicine and pharmacy. The present was an appropriate time for the Pharmaceutical Society to move in the direction of securing for pharmacists serving in the Army the commission to which their qualifications entitled them, thereby placing them in the same position as pharmacists who serve in Continental armies. (Applause.)

Mr. F. HARWOOD LESCHER, in seconding the proposition, stated that his father was one of the founders of the Society. (Applause.) And perhaps he was the oldest Major man present. In days gone by there was no antagonism to any degree between the medical and the pharmaceutical professions, and now, he believed, they would work closer together. Personally he felt very proud of his *Alma Mater*. (Applause.)

Dr. SHAW briefly acknowledged the vote of thanks, and an invitation from the chair to the audience to partake of tea in the Examining Hall concluded the proceedings.

## PHARMACY ACT, 1868.

### OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS.

We have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of persons who were granted Minor certificates at the recent examination held in London:

Amson, T., Burslem	Lorenz, T. R., London
Callam, F. W., Dulwich	Loughran, J. J., Birmingham
Campbell, R. R., Birmingham	Lupton, A. W., York
Casterton, W. C., Market Rasen	Manson, L. W., Bath
Clegg, J. E., Silkstone	Mills, E. M., Birmingham
Cooper, R., Croydon	Morgan, J. T., Holywell
Doyle, A. M., Brixton	Newton, T. R., Southport
Dyer, F. J., Deal	Parrott, L. O., Richmond
Elkin, G. S., Johannesburg	Pomfret, J., Blackburn
Ellis, J. E., Horsforth	Pountain, F., Uttuxeter
Exley, G. A., Burley-in-Wharfedale	Powell, H. L., Corwen
Fortune, H., Wigan	Richards, S. C., Southport
Goddard, E. J. T., Wood Green	Sheldon, D. G., Barnsley
Griffiths, H. C., Bath	Smith, J. W., Arnsley
Harriman, H. E., Liverpool	Thompson, H. B., Birmingham
Heath, E. N., Burslem	Tohill, M. A., Cape Town
Hindhaugh, W. G., Stockton-on-Tees	Trestrail, J. P., Redruth
Hutchings, E. A., Yeovil	Werge, E., Manchester
Jackson, J., Ipswich	White, Dora F., Wandsworth
Jackson, N., Thornaby	White, R. P., Gainsborough
Jephcott, H., Forest Gate	Whitham, F., Porlock
Larcombe, H. W., Croydon	Wilkins, C. E., Burton-on-Trent
	Wilkinson, W. O., Wilmslow
	Williams, G., Plymouth

## C. & D. Diary, 1915.

THE Diary, which the C. & D. has presented to its subscribers free every year for nearly half a century, will again be issued to all subscribers towards the end of this year. Both Editor and Publisher are now engaged in its preparation, and the Editor invites subscribers to communicate to him for publication in the Diary formulas for medicinal preparations which they desire to sell as known, admitted, and approved remedies. The Publisher will be glad to receive as soon as possible instructions from advertisers as to their requirements. He reminds all that the best way to serve the country during the present crisis is by assisting traders as much as possible. The opportunity British manufacturers of chemicals and chemists' supplies now have of securing fresh markets is unique. Such an opportunity is never likely to occur again. The publicity which *The Chemist and Druggist Diary* will give during the whole of 1915 to goods which interest responsible buyers in all parts of the world will be one of the strongest factors in bringing business.

## ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS.

**Eastbourne.**—Mr. W. Price presided at a meeting of the Pharmacists' Association on September 22, when the members considered fully the scheme of the Prince of Wales's Fund for supplying medical treatment to soldiers' folk, and a plan for its application locally so far as dispensing is concerned was agreed for a month's trial, after which the matter will be fully reconsidered. Mr. H. C. Browne, as Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Committee, then presided. The memorandum to Insurance Committees on the revision of terms and conditions of medical service for 1915 was considered, the majority being still strongly opposed to the discounting clause; but the Secretary urged that the majority of medical men in Eastbourne are prescribing reasonably, and the Commissioners could not give a blank cheque.

**London (S.E.).**—About twenty members of the South-East London Pharmacists' Association had a bowling-match on the Uplands Bowling Club's ground at Brockley on Thursday, September 23. Messrs. Brooks and Waite Wilson acting as captains. Afterwards they had tea at the Gild Hall, Lewisham.

**Sheffield.**—At a council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on September 29, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson was re-elected President for the coming year. Other office-bearers were elected as follows: Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., and J. T. Appleton; Treasurer, Mr. H. Antcliffe; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Furnival; Auditors, Messrs. A. W. Smith and E. Hands; Librarian, A. H. Culverhouse. On the motion of Mr. Newsholme, a vote of thanks was awarded to the retiring officers.

## PERSONALITIES.

Authenticated information for this section will be received by the Editor, and published, if not in the nature of advertisement.

MR. OTTO REINHIERZ, B.A. (Cantab.), M.S.C.I., Bradford, has changed his surname to Reynard.

MR. JOHN W. MAINPRIZE, chemist and druggist, has retired from the Otley Urban Council, on which he was Chairman of the Finance Committee.

MR. THOMAS HANNAH, Amersfoot, Transvaal, has had 395*l.* refunded to him by the South African Government—to him a gratifying result of his appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ALDERMAN WM. THOMPSON, who is being nominated for the Mayoral Chair at Blackburn, served his apprenticeship to a chemist and druggist, but left pharmacy for waterworks construction and the cotton industry.

MR. J. H. B. WIGGINTON's appointment with Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, is not in connection with the Erasmic preparations, the management of which remains in the hands of Mr. A. V. Baxter, director of the Erasmic Co., Ltd.

MR. HAROLD NIXON, director of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, was, on the occasion of his marriage, presented with a canteen of cutlery and silver from his fellow-directors, and with a solid silver tea-and-coffee service from the staff of the company.

MISS KATHLEEN KIRKMAN, daughter of Mr. Wm. E. Kirkman, chemist and druggist, New Milton, Hants, has passed the "Junior Oxford" at the age of fourteen. Mr. Kirkman's younger son, Geoffrey, has won a Junior County Scholarship tenable for four years at Bournemouth School. It is noteworthy that for three successive years Mr. Kirkman's three children have each won a Junior County Scholarship.

MR. WM. GEO. SPENCER, chemist and druggist, 3 Mansel Road, Wimbledon, London, S.W., who died on August 24, aged seventy-two, left estate of the gross value of 7,083*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, of which 5,696*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* is net personalty. The testator left his premises 26, 26A, and 27 The Broadway, Wimbledon, upon trust for his wife, Mrs. Alice Mary Spencer, during her widowhood, and the residue of his estate he left as to one-eighth each to his sons, George Richard, Arthur Barton, and William Harold, two-eighths each to his daughters Edith Mary Spencer and Winifred Spencer, and one-eighth to his daughter Ada Margaret Hollick.

## TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., October 1, 6.30 p.m.

THE return to more normal conditions in the markets continues to make good progress, and there is a fair amount of business to be completed. Imports of all kinds of produce, with a few exceptions, are coming freely to hand, and exportation of drugs and medicines under permit is widening, as the result of a more enlightened policy on the part of the authorities; there are, of course, many so-called fine chemicals for which permission is not granted. Quicksilver has been active for export, and prices have advanced over 25*s.* per bottle on the week. The prices of mercurials had not been fixed at the close. Carbolic acid has been in demand, as permission has been given to ship. Atropine and clove oil are dearer, the latter owing to shipments of cloves falling off. Prices of citric acid, tartaric acid, and cream of tartar are all lower. Lemon oil is still on the downward grade, while morphine and thymol are also cheaper. The drug-auctions were resumed to-day. The chief alterations are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony	Lavender oil	Cottonseed oil	Aloes (Cape)
Atropine	Atropine (Fr.)	Fenugreek-seed	Canary-seed
Clove oil	Turmeric	Morphine	Cardamoms
Cloves		Thymol	Citric acid
Cochineal			Coriander-seed
Peppers			Cream of tartar
Quicksilver			Elemi
Senna (Tinn.)			Ergot
Turpentine			Jalap
			Lemon oil (spot)
			Linseed
			Linseed oil
			Menthol
			Tartaric acid

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is unchanged. Peppermint oil in tins is easier at \$1.90, and menthol is also easier at \$2.90. Belladonna-root is firm at \$1.00 per lb. Carthagena ipecacuanha is cheaper at \$1.50, and guarana has been reduced to \$1.60. Copaiba balsam is steady at 50*c.* per lb.

### London Markets.

ACONITE.—Spanish is offered at 42*s.* 6*d.* and Japanese at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. ex wharf London.

ALBUMEN.—Plentiful arrivals have taken place; the value of egg is from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. and hen 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*

ALCOHOL.—The price of British grain spirit has been advanced by 4*d.* per proof gal. to 16*s.* 5*d.* duty paid.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is quiet, with sellers of "Red Ship" brand at from 6*s.* 2*d.* to 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb. on spot.

ANTIMONY is scarce, and dearer at from 42*l.* to 45*l.* for English regulus for prompt delivery, and 40*l.* for Chinese. Crude (black sulphide) is difficult to obtain on the spot, to arrive offering at 16*l.* c.i.f.

ATROPINE.—Business has been done on several occasions at 35*s.* per oz. for sulphate, with sellers asking 36*s.* to 37*s.* The alkaloid is 4*s.* to 5*s.* more.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—From importers' stock a small quantity is offered at 210*s.* per cwt. Leaves are quoted at 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb.



**BURDOCK-ROOT.**—An arrival of 50 bales cut has taken place from Belgium; the spot value is from 47s. 6d. to 50s. per cwt.

**CANARY-SEED** is again lower, 102s. 6d. per quarter having been accepted for fair Morocco on the spot.

**CANTHARIDES.**—For October-November delivery a limited quantity of Russian is offered at 13s. 6d. per lb. Spot market is quite bare.

**CARAWAY-SEED** is steady at 28s. to 29s. 6d. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

**CASTOR OIL**, which was removed from the list of prohibited exports a fortnight ago, is offered at 26l. 10s. per ton for first pressing of English make, for prompt to December, delivered free on wharf London. Finest medicinal quality is 50s. per ton over the price of firsts, and oil in tins 50s. per ton over the price in barrels. Germany was the principal consumer of English castor oil for technical purposes, and the fact that this market has been cut off leaves prices limp. Belgian, which was held off the market at the beginning of the war in anticipation of higher prices, is now offered at the same level as English.

**CELERY-SEED.**—New-crop French for immediate shipment is offered at 75s.

**CHILLIES.**—At auction in Liverpool 78 bags African sold at 77s. 6d. to 80s. ex quay. There appears nothing available in London.

**CITRIC ACID** is from 2d. to 3d. cheaper at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb.

**CITRONELLA OIL.**—Ceylon in drums on the spot is offered at 2s. per lb. on spot, and October-November shipment at 1s. 4½d. c.i.f.

**CLOVE OIL.**—Owing to the rise in cloves the English distillers' prices have been advanced to 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d. per lb., as to quantity.

**CLOVES.**—Few arrivals are taking place from Zanzibar owing to the fact that such produce previous to the war was brought in German vessels. Holders are now asking an advance—viz., 8d. London stock is 5,050 bales, against 14,403 and 20,688 bales in 1913 and 1912 respectively.

**COCHINEAL.**—Owing to the cessation of imports of aniline dyes, cochineal is dearer, the value of silvers and greys being from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d.

**COCONUT OIL.**—Ceylon on spot is quoted 45s. to 48s., and Cochin at 55s.; London-pressed is firmer at 39s. 6d.

**COD-LIVER OIL** is offered at from 72s. 6d. to 75s. per barrel on the spot for best brands. Some further lots are on the way.

**CORIANDER-SEED** is lower, with a sale of fair Morocco reported at 12s. per cwt.

**COTTONSEED OIL** is cheaper by 1s., crude in pipes on spot offering at 29s., refined in pipes at 28s. 6d., sweet refined in barrels 34s.

**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Various prices are quoted—viz., from 160s. to 180s. per cwt., according to holder. Fair supplies have arrived, with probably more to follow.

**EPSOM SALTS.**—One of the makers from the North offers at 9l. 10s. to 10l. per ton.

**FENUGREEK-SEED** can now be bought at 9s. per cwt. for fair Morocco, and even a little less would be accepted for a fair quantity.

**GENTIAN.**—An arrival of 47 bales has taken place from Marseilles; it is badly wanted. Further arrivals should take place in October. For forward shipment 33s. 6d. per cwt. is quoted.

**GUALACOL.**—The value of *liquid* is about 9s., and the carbonate 11s. 6d. to 12s.

**HENBANE.**—Offers appear to be unobtainable, but it is said arrangements are being made in Russia to open shipping and railway traffic, and it is hoped to be able to supply later at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

**ICHTHYOL AMMON.**—The fancy price of 28s. has been paid for genuine, but most buyers are compelled to fill their orders with the substitute, the value of which is about 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.

**INDIGO.**—A Calcutta advice, dated September 2, states that Morhun Mohai is finished, and produce generally has been about average. The outturn from Behar will be considerably less than last year, owing to the reduced acreage sown. The immediate effect of the war has been to cause a considerable rise in prices, and a certain amount of last year's indigo has changed hands at an advance of Rs. 60.0 on previous quotations. The closing of synthetic-dye factories on the Continent is likely to increase the demand for the natural dye considerably, while no immediate increase in production to meet this is possible. Any indigo available will, therefore, probably find buyers at a sharp advance in rates, and prospects for the coming season are at present quite good; but the Persian market is entirely disorganised, and unless it recovers there is not likely to be any demand from that quarter.

**JALAP** is offered at lower prices from New York.

**LAVENDER OIL.**—Best French is quoted at 16s. per lb. spot, and is likely to go still higher.

**LEMON OIL.**—Several arrivals have taken place this week direct from Sicily; market has still a downward tendency, with spot offering at from 7s. to 7s. 6d. and to arrive at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. c.i.f. for prompt shipment. Terpeneless is offered at from 97s. 6d. to 100s. for delivery over 1914-1915.

**LIME-JUICE** is scarce and wanted; none offered at auction to-day.

**LIME OIL** is still selling at 3s. 9d. per lb. for West Indian distilled, and hand-pressed at 10s. 6d.

**LINSEED** has declined during the last fortnight from 45s. to 42s. 6d. per quarter for Morocco. Good clean qualities are quoted 47s. 6d. to 50s.

**LINSEED OIL** has been reduced by 1l. per ton, the London quotation having been officially fixed until October 14 at 25l. for pipes and 25l. 10s. in barrels at waterside and 5s. per ton extra landed terms.

**MENTHOL.**—Easier, with Kobayashi offering at 10s. 6d. spot. In auction five cases Suzuki were limited at 10s. 6d. At the close a good business has been done at from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. per lb., said to be for German account.

**MERCURIALS.**—The new prices, as a result of the rapid advance in mercury, will in all probability be fixed to-morrow (Friday).

**MINT OIL.**—The spot value of Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) is 3s. 9d. on spot; 65 cases have arrived from Japan.

**MORPHINE** is the turn easier, with sellers of hydrochloride powder at 10s. 6d. per oz.

**NAPHTHA.**—The quotation of wood-naphtha (crude methyle alcohol) has been fixed for 1915 at 3s. per gal. in London and 3s. 3d. in the provinces, delivered free.

**ORRIS.**—Good Florentine sorts are quoted 56s., fair ditto 54s., and Verona 36s. per cwt. ex wharf London.

**PEPPERMINT OIL.**—American in tins for October shipment is offered at 7s. 6d. in one quarter, the spot value being 9s. in several quarters. H.G.H. is 15s. 6d. spot.

**PEPPERS** are dearer. The spot value of fair black Singapore is 5½d., Lampung 5d., and Tellicherry 5½d. White Singapore has buyers at 9½d., and fair Siam 9½d.; Muntok has been sold at 10½d. to 10½d.

**PHENACETIN** remains at about 6s. 6d. per lb.

**PIMENTO.**—Quiet, with spot sellers at 2d.

**PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT.**—The only holder on the spot now asks 55s. per cwt.

**QUICKSILVER.**—The market has been excited owing to an active export demand to France (principally on Government account) and to Russia. Advancing prices have been paid daily, the market closing strong at 8l. 10s. per bottle.

**SOY** is offered at 1s. 8d. per gal. Small arrivals have taken place.

**STRAMONIUM-LEAVES** continue very scarce, with a limited quantity obtainable at 55s. per cwt.

**SULPHONAL** is offered at about 12s. per lb.

**TARTARIC ACID** is cheaper at 1s. 9½d. per lb.

**THYMOL** is now offered at from 25s. to 30s. per lb., being cheaper.

**TURPENTINE** has shown a partial recovery, the recent decline to below 30s. having been overdone. American on spot closes at 30s. 9d.

**VANILLIN** remains at 25s. to 27s. 6d. per lb. This is one of the few articles being imported from Germany *via* Holland. To come forward from Switzerland there is an offer to sell at 20s.

**WAX, JAPAN**, has been sold at from 52s. 6d. to 55s. on the spot.

### London Drug-auctions.

*Commercial Sale-rooms,*

*Mincing Lane, October 1, 1914.*

After an interval of ten weeks the drug-sales were resumed to-day, and consisted of new goods, of which a fair quantity offered. The tone throughout was flat and very little sold, while prices tended downward. Cape aloes were cheaper where sold. Sumatra benzoin was steady; shipments are being stopped owing to the activity of hostile cruisers. Buchu was held for previous prices, and meets with a retail demand. Ceylon coca-leaves sold cheaply, and for cardamoms there were practically no buyers, the chief outlet having been cut off. Cascarella still maintains its previous high price, and for dragon's-blood there was no demand. Siam Gamboge is plentiful, and neglected at the moment. Jamaica honey was also plentiful, but met with a disappointing demand. Rio ipecacuanha was steady, and East Indian realised about previous prices. Menthol is tending lower, and not a package of rhubarb was disposed

of. Grey Jamaica sarsaparilla is held for previous prices, but the chief demand was for native Jamaica, which sold steadily. Tinnevely senna brought extreme rates, and orders can only be partly filled owing to scarcity. Beeswax generally was flat. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite (Jap.) .....	10	0	Ipecacuanha—		
Agar-agar .....	8	3	Cartagena .....	8	0
Albumen .....	4	0	Johore .....	20	3
Aloes—			Matto Grosso ..	24	3
Cape .....	43	7	Kamala .....	13	0
Zanzibar .. (cs.)	10	0	Kino .....	6	0
Anise (Russ.) .....	10	0	Kola .....	48	3
Anise oil (star) ..	15	0	Lime oil (W.I.) ..	2	0
Annatto-seed .....	121	13	Mastich .....	1	0
Balsam Peru .....	2	0	Menthol .....	7	0
Balsam tolu .....	15	0	Myrrh .....	20	2
Bay oil .....	3	0	Olibanum .....	13	0
Benzoin—			Orange oil .. (box)	1	0
Siam .....	13	0	Orange-peel .....	6	0
Sumatra .....	133	15	Puree .....	8	0
Buchu .....	24	*2	Rhapontica .....	15	0
Calumba .....	117	0	Rhubarb—		
Cannabis indica ..	7	0	China .....	22	0
Cardamoms & seed	337	23	Rose oil .. (pot)	1	0
Cascarilla .....	15	4	Rose-petals .....	1	0
Cassia fistula .....	2	0	Saffron .. (tin)	1	0
Cassia oil .....	5	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Chiretta .....	50	0	Grey Jam. ....	15	1
Cinchona .....	20	0	Lima Jam. ....	12	0
Coca-leaves .....	102	10	Native Jam. ....	35	10
Cod-liver oil .....	10	0	Seedlac .....	25	0
Colocynth .....	6	0	Senna and pods—		
Croton-seed .....	6	*1	Alex. ....	10	0
Cuttlefish-bone ..	45	0	Tinnevely .....	125	95
Dragon's-blood .....	25	0	Squill .....	10	10
Elemi .....	10	0	Tamarinds—		
Ergot .....	37	0	East Indian .....	30	0
Eucalyptus oil .....	70	0	West Indian ..	69	0
Galls (Pers.) .....	10	0	Turmeric .....	311	24
Gamboge .....	41	0	Wax (bees')—		
Gum acacia .....	48	*20	Australian .....	5	0
Honey—			Benguela .....	144	0
Jamaica .....	263	25	East African .....	3	0
New Zealand (cs.)	50	30	East Indian .....	181	0
St. Lucia .....	124	30	Jamaica .....	25	0
West Indian .....	13	0			

\* Sold privately.

AGAR-AGAR.—Small sales of fair Japanese strip were made at 1s. 7½d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape was cheaper, although "firsts" failed to sell, 35s. per cwt. being wanted for good. Ordinary seconds, part slightly soft, sold at 27s. to 21s. 6d. per cwt, partly subject, 26s. 6d. for common dull, and 23s. for low dull. Zanzibar in cases was held at 50s. for fair dry hard hepatic.

ANNATTO-SEED.—Thirteen bags fair bright Madras sold at 4d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—Fair hard of usual quality was held at from 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Steady for Sumatra, 15 cases selling at 6l. 5s. per cwt. for ordinary streaky seconds with small to bold white almonds. Good fair seconds were held at 8l. per cwt., at which business has been done privately. Thirteen cases Siam were bought in, comprising small to bold free almonds of good flavour at 28l., small pea to bean size at 20l., and small brown grains in shivery block 11l. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Firmly held, but nothing sold publicly. Good clean green round, of which only one bag offered, was held at 6s. Ordinary stalky and bronzy round was limited at 5s., yellowish stalky 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., and fair green 5s. 9d.; ovals were offered at from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. for common stalky to fair green but stalky.

CALUMBA.—The bulk of the offerings consisted of undesirable qualities, being mostly common dull wormy sorts, the values of which were from 10s. to 15s., according to quality.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The value of genuine Bombay tops is 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Owing to the chief outlet having been cut off by the war, demand was flat and prices lower. Extra bold fine pale sold at 5s. 6d.; bold medium pale, 4s. 9d. to 5s.; small pale, 4s. 3d.; small to medium splits, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Seed 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.

CASCARILLA.—Four barrels siftings sold at 60s. per cwt.; for fair rather lean silvery quill, slightly country-damaged quill, 82s. 6d. was wanted.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Two cases ordinary lean St. Lucia pod were bought in at 18s.

CASSIA OIL.—Five cases testing 83-per-cent. cinnamic aldehyde (Unney's analysis) were limited at 3s. 6d. per lb.

CHIRETTA is plentiful; the value of fair is 6d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—Ten cases fair stout dull greenish Ceylon-Huancu sold at 3d.; good bright stout green were limited at 5d.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair small to bold pale Turkey apple (six cases) were bought in at 8d.

CROTON-SEED is scarce, the value being about 60s. for fair bright Ceylon.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. The value of fair small to bold pale E.I. sorts, slightly damp, is 6d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Native picked re-toiled lump of good colour was bought in at 21l. per cwt.; slightly less would buy. Dull lump was bought in at from 7l. 5s. to 8l. 5s.

ELEMI was bought in at from 45s. to 50s. per cwt., being cheaper.

ERGOT.—Privately there have been lower offers from Spain, including several of 2s. 9d. to 3s. c.i.f. Spot sellers ask 4s. to 4s. 6d. Russian is quoted at 3s. per lb. for shipment, and spot at 3s. 6d.

ERCALYPTUS OIL.—For 30 cases clear yellowish (71-per-cent. eucalyptol) 1s. 3½d. was wanted, and for a further 40 cases (77 to 78 per cent.) the limit was 1s. 3d. per lb.

GALLS.—Ten bags of fair blue Persian were retired at 75s. GAMBOGE was in large supply, but neglected. Fair orange-fractured Siam native picked pipe was bought in at 13l. 10s., and good bright slightly blocky pipe at 14l. per cwt.

GUM ACACIA.—Six bags fair Madras Ghatti were limited at 20s. per cwt. Privately fair Amrad sorts offer at 37s. 6d. spot. The value of Sudan sorts is about 60s. per cwt.

HONEY was flat, and rates tended in favour of buyers. A parcel of 20 cases, fair setting yellow New Zealand, had been sold privately, and a further ten cases in auction realised 35s. Of St. Lucia 25 cases offered and sold at from 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. for setting brown. The small demand for Jamaica included a few barrels at 29s. to 50s. for pale amber liquid, 27s. for brown setting and set, and 23s. to 24s. for common dark liquid.

IPECACUANHA.—Only small sales were made at 8s. 2d. per lb. for fair leanish bright, being steady. Of East Indian ipecacuanha 20 bales offered, and three sold at 7s. 8d. for fair, at which small sales had been made privately between the auctions; these values are slightly lower than the previous public sale at which this description was offered.

KOLA.—Two bags of small to bold dull mouldy Ceylon halves sold at 2½d. per lb. subject. In another instance seven bags were limited at from 3d. to 3½d. for good bright dried West Indian. Fresh kolas, which are seldom seen, were taken out at 4d. per lb. for five packages.

MASTICH.—Very scarce. A single case of fair tear was bought in at 4s. per lb.

MYRRH.—The value of ordinary pale sorts is from 50s. to 55s. per cwt. In auction two packages slightly blocky dust sold at 25s. per cwt.

RHUBARB met with no demand. Bold round Shensi, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, and medium ditto, was limited at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., and small round and trimming root at about the same values. For a case of Shensi pickings a bid of 3s. 2d. is to be submitted. The value of small to bold, flat, High-dried, is from 1s. to 1s. 1d., and medium round horny High-dried 9d. to 10d.

ROSE-PETALS.—A single bale of fair was bought in at 6s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.—For 14 bales grey Jamaica 2s. was the limit, no bids being made. A single bale of fair in another interest sold at 1s. 9d. The value of Lima Jamaica is also 1s. 9d. Native Jamaica was in fair demand at steady prices, ordinary dull to fair red selling at from 10d. to 11d. per lb. Sellers privately ask 2s. for grey Jamaica, at which small sales have been made between the auctions.

SENN.—Tinnevely, being scarce and wanted, realised extreme prices, 5d. to 5½d. being paid for fair bold green, 4d. to 4½d. for medium to bold greenish, and 3d. to 3½d. for ordinary small yellowish to middling. Pods sold at 2½d. to 2½d. Ten bales of ordinary stalky Alexandrian siftings were bought in at 5d.

SQUILL.—Ten bales of fair pale dry sold at 20s. per cwt., subject to seller's approval, no discount, gross for net.

TAMARINDS.—Thirty casks of good pasty black Calcutta were limited at 18s. per cwt., and for West Indian from 12s. 6d. to 14s. was wanted as to quality.

TURMERIC.—Privately business has been done in fair Madras finger at 19s. spot. In auction five packages oil-damaged Madras finger sold at from 12s., subject to 14s.

WAX, BEES'.—Quiet; 25 packages Jamaica were bought in at 9l. 5s.; for 144 packages Benguela 8l. 5s. was wanted. Bleached Calcutta was plentiful at from 8l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. 6d. as to colour. Private market is also quiet, the value of East African, which is difficult to find, being from 7l. 12s. 6d. to 8l. Benguela has been sold at from 8l. to 8l. 5s., the latter for good, and genuine Morocco at 8l. 5s. per cwt.



## Manchester Chemical Market.

September 29.

A review of the past month shows signs of considerable uncertainty so far as the future is concerned. There is a dark cloud hanging over the Lancashire cotton industry, owing to the financial position. Whether a satisfactory solution will be found remains to be seen, but up to the present it has caused a marked diminution of spinners and manufacturers on the Exchange. So far as heavy chemicals are concerned there has been no change in the official quotations during the month. Caustic soda, bleaching-powder, and similar products have shown little or no change; this remark may also apply to sulphate of alumina and other aluminous products. In acids, oxalic has advanced 1d. per lb., and tartaric by 3d. per lb. up to 2s., but picric crystals remain unchanged. Ground acetate of lime has advanced fully 20s. per ton, and grey from 8l. 2s. 6d. to 9l. 5s. Carbonate of ammonia remains unchanged at 3½d. per lb. Sal ammoniac has, however, advanced sharply from 44l. to 49l. per ton for firsts, and for seconds 42l. to 47l. per ton. British refined borax crystals show an advance of 20s. per ton at 18l. 10s. Cream of tartar has advanced from 160s. to 200s. per cwt. English white acetate of lead, 28l. 10s. per ton, but is now cleared. Foreign has advanced from 37l. 10s. to 40l. 10s. Nitrate of lead quoted 34l. per ton. At the beginning of the month wood-naphthas were uniformly quoted 2s. 6d. per gal.; miscible 60 o.p. is now quoted 4s. 6d. and solvent at 3s. 9d. per gal. Bichromate of potash has advanced from 3½d. to 7d. per lb.; yellow prussiate from 1s. to 1s. 7d. Coal-tar products have been very variable, but carbolic acid is generally dearer. There is very little change in benzols, and sulphate of ammonia is on the downward scale.

## British-grown Sugar.

Mr. F. I. Scard, F.I.C., contributes an interesting article to "The Grocer" on British-grown sugar, and the conclusion he comes to is that a beet-sugar industry cannot be carried on successfully in this country without a protective tariff. The only country in the world, he says, in which there is an unprotected beet-sugar industry is Holland, and advices before the war do not speak of the industry in that country as being in a flourishing condition. Beet-sugar has now a very formidable competitor in cane-sugar, and Mr. Scard believes that, with a trifling fiscal assistance, our Colonies could supply all our wants. The output of the West Indies and of Mauritius could be increased, and our East and West African possessions could be made to grow canes at a cheap rate. The present crop of the West Indies is about 220,000 tons, Mauritius 240,000 tons, and Fiji 100,000 tons. India requires, above her own production, 800,000 tons, Canada 300,000 tons, Great Britain 2,000,000 tons, while Australia and South Africa consume their own production and also import sugar. For the present wants of the British Empire, therefore, over two and a half million tons of sugar are required. The cost of production of Java 96° crystal is less than 8l. per ton f.o.b., the average cost of Cuban of the same test being 8l. 10s.; whereas Peru, with an exceptionally advantageous irrigation and climate, is said to produce it for 6l. 10s. The cost of production of German beet is at least 9l. per ton for a slightly lower polarising sugar.

## Trading with the Enemy.

A trader asked the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade if he was acting correctly in paying firms who have offices in London and Manchester, and whose works and headquarters are abroad in alien countries. The Board of Trade replied thus:

"I am to point out that Sections 3 and 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 3 provides that the expression 'enemy' in the Proclamation does not apply to persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country, nor to the English branches of firms whose headquarters are situated in Germany or Austria-Hungary. There is accordingly no objection to your continuing to trade with and make payments to any persons or firms who are carrying on their business in the United Kingdom."

This is one more corroboration of the opinion repeatedly stated in our columns.

**KOREAN SOYA-BEANS.**—The exports from Corea during 1913 amounted to 98,341 tons, against 100,919 tons in 1912 and 88,151 tons in 1911. The values, however, in 1913 were 54,652l. more at 56s. 14d., against 510,490l. in 1912.

## The Week's Arrivals.

During the period September 24 to 29 inclusive the following drugs, chemicals, and allied produce have arrived at the principal English ports. Where not stated, the figures denote packages:

Acetic acid (Rotterdam) cks. 27, blns. 190, drms. 100, (Philadelphia) bls. 150; glacial, chys. 140	Jamba-seed (Bombay) (bgs.) 2,358
"Acids" (Dieppe) (cs.)	Lead acetate (Rotterdam) (cks.) 21
Albumen (Rotterdam) cs. 33, (Havre) 4, (Marseilles) 20	Leaves medicinal (Marseilles) ... (bgs.) 53
Almonds (Valencia) bgs. 95, (Malaga) 1,022	Lime-juice (New York) (pns.) 180
Aniline-dyes (Genoa) (pkgs.) 463	Linseed (Calcutta) bgs. 6,610, (Morocco) bgs. 4,576
Aniseed (Marseilles) ... 81	Linseed oil (Ostend) ... 38
Anthracene (Terneuzen) (brls.) 78	Liquorice (Naples) cs. 210, (paste) U.S.A. cs. 60
Argol (Portugal) ... (cks.) 178	Lithopone (Rotterdam) (cks.) 100
"Balsams" (Para) (cs.) 76	Magnes. chlor. (Copenhagen) pkgs. 69, (Rotterdam) 7
Barium chloride (Antwerp) (bgs.) 110	Medicines (Boston) cs. 94, (New York) cs. 413, (Genoa) 12
Boric acid (Leghorn) (brls.) 89	Milk-sugar (Rotterdam) (cs.) 50
Burdock-root (Belgium) (bls.) 50	Molybdenum (Christian sand) ... (bls.) 42
Calamus-root (Amsterdam) 5	Nut oil (Rotterdam) drms. 200, (Bordeaux) cks. 65
Calcium carbide (Skien) drms. 40, (Christiania) drms. 780, (Gothenburg) drms. 1,210, (Odda) 2,560	Nux vomica (Madras) bgs. 102 in tr.; (Coccolada) 37; in tr. 96
Canary-seed (Morocco) 2,758, (Gibraltar) 543, (Spanish) 685	Olive oil (Leghorn) pkgs. 438, (Genoa) 72, (Malaga) 22, (Marseilles) 227, (Seville) pkgs. 479
Cardamoms (Colombo) ... 62	Oxalic acid (Antwerp) ... 9
Caraway-seed (Holland) ... 25	Palm oil (W. C. Africa) (cks.) 334
Cashew-nuts (Bombay) ... 1-8	Pepper (Singapore) ... 374
Cassia oil (Marseilles) ... 10	Peptone (New York) (pkgs.) 36
Castor oil (Marseilles) (pkgs.) 64	Petrolatum (Philadelphia) (brls.) 65
Castor seed (Bombay) (bgs.) 12,370	Pimento (Jamaica) ... 16
Celery-seed (Marseilles) ... 43	Potash (Rotterdam) (brls.) 19, (Amsterdam) 10
Chemical products (Dunkirk) pkgs. 175, (Rotterdam) 6, (Genoa) cs. 65	Potash prussiate (Antwerp) ... 4
Cinchona (Tuticorin) ... 346	Rape-seed (Rotterdam) (bgs.) 56
Cinnamon leaf oil (Galle) (cs.) 5	Rape-seed oil (Japan) (cs.) 3,950
Citric acid (Marseilles) (cks.) 28	Roots (Marseilles) ... 53
Citronella oil (Galle) drms. 72; drms. 22 in tr.	Rosin (U.S.A.) brls. 1,250, (Bordeaux) 109
Cochineal (Las Palmas) ... 15	Saccharin (Amsterdam) cs. 8, (Rotterdam) pkgs. 11
Cod-liver oil (Bergen) ... 36	Senna (Suez) ... (bls.) 10
Coriander-seed (Morocco) (bgs.) 2,289	Shellac (Antwerp) ... (sc.) 10
Cotton-seed (Bombay) (bgs.) 23,539	Soda ash (Baltimore) brls. 90, kegs 100 (Philadelphia) 188
Cream of tartar (Rotterdam) cks. 15, (Antwerp) brls. 110, (Marseilles) 71	Soda chlorate (Tarragona) (brls.) 400
Dextrin (Antwerp) ... 30	Soda nitrate (Iquique) (bgs.) 33,808
Drugs, etc. (New York) cs. 144, (Dieppe) pkgs. 60, (Baltimore) bxs. 60, (Philadelphia) 8, (Bordeaux) 6	Soda prussiate (New York) cks. 42, (Genoa) 72
Essential oils (New York) (cs.) 5	Soy (Hong Kong) ... 50
Eucalyptus oil (Melbourne) (cs.) 10	Soya-bean oil (Copenhagen) (brls.) 100
Farina (Amsterdam) 135, (Rotterdam) bgs. 2,695, (Haringen) bgs. 2,125	Spermaceti (Chile) ... 16
Fennel-seed (Marseilles) ... 10	Sulphur (Antwerp) bgs. 200, (Catania) bgs. 1,350
Fenugreek-seed (Morocco) 500	Tar (Stockholm) 200, (Archangel) pkgs. 4,704
Formaldehyde (Gothenburg) ... (cks.) 22	Tartar (Patras) ... (bgs.) 300
Glucose (Baltimore) 60, (Philadelphia) 119, (New York) bls. 240	Tartaric acid (Leghorn) (cks.) 32
Glycerin (Havre) cks. 20, (Adelaide) drms. 10, (Copenhagen) drms. 20, (Rotterdam) cs. 15, (Amsterdam) drms. 382 in tr.; (Barcelona) drms. 20	Turpentine (U.S.A.) brls. 4,675, (Archangel) brls. 206, (Bordeaux) 50
"Gum" (Amsterdam) bgs. 84, cs. 54, (Bordeaux) 150	Ultramarine (Ghent) (brls.) 10
"Gum" Congo (Antwerp) (bgs.) 532	Vanillin (Amsterdam) cs. 5, (Rotterdam) cs. 11
Gum Copal (Antwerp) 159, (Portugal) 241, (Rotterdam) 125	Vaseline (New York) (cs.) 32
Gum Kauri (Auckland) (pkgs.) 2,589	Wax, bees' (Portugal) pkgs. 70, (Morocco) 4, (Chilian) 16, (W.C. Africa) 206
Herbs (Japan) ... (bls.) 50	Wax paraffin (U.S.A. ports) cs. 1,472, (Rangoon) 1,440
Honey (Jamaica) ... 7	Wax vegetable (Japan) ... 50
Indigo (Rotterdam) (cs.) 22	Wood oil (Hankow) 265, (Shanghai) 343
	Zinc oxide (Antwerp) 250, (U.S.A.) 143



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

### Trading with the Enemy.

SIR,—There is a statement in the article "Trading with the Enemy," in your issue of September 19, which I suggest might be further considered. The statement is that dealings with agents (of enemies) are not, generally speaking, prohibited. The general rule is that dealings with an agent are dealings with the principal, so that where the principal is an enemy I do not know why the intervention of an agent should make any difference. If we leave the general rule out of account and rely only on the terms of the recent Proclamation and Statute on the subject, I submit that the same result is arrived at. The Proclamation "Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2," published in the "London Gazette" of September 9, requires people, among other things, "not to pay any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy," and

"Not directly or indirectly to . . . obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise, nor directly or indirectly to . . . obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission . . . from an enemy country or an enemy, nor directly or indirectly to trade in . . . any goods, wares, or merchandise . . . coming from an enemy country or an enemy."

The expression "enemy" is defined by the Proclamation as meaning

"Any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

In other words, enmity, for this purpose, depends on domicile. The Proclamation also declares that

"Where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied, or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branch shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy."

The Proclamation contains no definition of a branch, nor does it mention an agency. The Attorney-General, in introducing the "Trading with the Enemy Bill" on September 9 (as reported in "The Times"), said, with regard to agents:

"The question had been raised whether objection would be taken to payments which English merchants or others wished to make in discharge of just debts to agents here of firms in the enemy's territory. He had some doubts whether a man could be said to have any such agency once the war had broken out, but he hoped arrangements might be made to enable such liabilities to be discharged, taking proper security that money or goods would not be transmitted to the hostile country."

I look upon the Attorney-General as the most enlightened member of the Government, because he appears to have been the first to discover that it was in the public interest that debts should be paid notwithstanding the war: the early war legislation tended to prevent the payment of debts. Therefore I regard the Attorney-General's pronouncement above quoted as specially valuable, and,

in my opinion, the inference to be drawn from it (and from the terms of the Proclamation) is that purchases of goods from, and payments to, an agent in England of a manufacturer or merchant in Germany or Austria are not, as matters stand, lawful. If they were, there would be no need of any "arrangements to enable such liabilities to be discharged." The exception in favour of branches cannot, I think, include agencies; but, even if it did, I do not see how a purchase through an agent from a manufacturer in Germany or Austria can be regarded as a "transaction by or with such branch," any more than a purchase through a traveller from an English firm could be regarded as a transaction with a branch of the English firm. In the case of such a purchase, how is it possible to say:

- (1) That the transaction is not—
  - (a) "obtaining . . . goods . . . by way of transmission . . . from an enemy country or an enemy," and
  - (b) "trading in . . . goods . . . coming from an enemy country or an enemy"; and
- (2) That the payment is not "to or for the benefit of an enemy"?

Yet either of these things is enough to bring it within the prohibition. The payment of money to an agent as the price of his principal's goods must surely be "for the benefit of" the principal as to part at least of the money, and if the goods are proved to come from the principal, or even from the country in which the principal lives or trades, that is within the express words of the Proclamation.

In speaking of agents, I do not include persons to whom the property in the goods has passed: such persons are principals, not agents, and are dealing with the goods for their own benefit, even though they may only sell one manufacturer's goods and the terms of sale may be prescribed by him. In some cases I have had to advise upon the invoice on the face of it described the agent as an agent only, and he did not purport to carry on a branch business; in some cases, too, the goods were consigned direct by the manufacturer to the buyer. The "Trading with the Enemy Act" provides that "any transaction or act which was, at the time of such transaction or act, prohibited by or under any proclamation issued by His Majesty"

shall be deemed trading with the enemy, and makes a person summarily convicted of this offence liable to a penalty of twelve months' hard labour, or 500*l.* fine, or both. This Act enables the High Court, at the instance of the Board of Trade, to appoint a controller of a business in connection with which the offence of trading with the enemy "has been or is likely to be committed," or the continuance of which is in the public interest, but which continuance is prejudiced by the war. This power is a somewhat narrow one, and does not seem appropriate to an agency, but if put into force for an agency it would no doubt enable the business in this country to be legally carried on and sales by, and payments to, the controller would be as lawful as though he were the manager of a purely English business.

Except where a business is carried on by a controller appointed under the above power, however, it appears to me that an English trader buying goods from, or paying money to, an agent in England for a manufacturer in Germany or Austria would run a considerable risk of being held to have committed the offence of "trading with the enemy." Until the Government make some such arrangement as the Attorney-General suggested, by which proper security may be taken "that money or goods would not be transmitted to the hostile country," or until the foreign firm obtain a licence to trade in this country, I think the only safe course for the English trader is to decline to deal in any way with an agent for an enemy manufacturer or merchant, and if he has received goods from such agent or his principal before the war began he should withhold payment for the time being.

Yours truly,

London, E.C., September 26.

CYRIL H. KIRBY.

P.S.—Yesterday's Proclamation shows the Government's intention to create a "clearing-house," based on the



Attorney-General's outline, and may thus get over the difficulty.

[The statement which Mr. Kirby controverts in this interesting letter was by the Treasury, and was to the effect that "dealings with agents, in this country, for alien enemies, are not, generally speaking, prohibited."—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

#### Medical Treatment of Soldiers' Folk.

SIR,—In common with all my *confrères* in business in Scotland I recently received a letter from the President of the Pharmaceutical Society inviting my co-operation in the scheme for providing free medicine for necessitous dependants of men serving with the Colours, which I have gladly promised. While not seeking in any way to detract from the excellence of the British Medical Association and Pharmaceutical Society's joint scheme, permit me to point out that in some respects it is quite inapplicable to Scotland. For example, I find on inquiry that few Relief Committees have yet been organised in Scotland, and such as are in operation decline to administer the scheme on the ground that the care of the necessitous dependants of men on active service is the exclusive province of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. But as the latter have not yet been consulted as to the application of the scheme, either by the British Medical Association or the Pharmaceutical Society, there is at present no machinery in motion to secure the certification of persons entitled to the benefits of the scheme. The details of the scheme itself are needlessly complex and difficult. Perhaps the greatest defect in the project is that it makes no provision for the unequal distribution of the work. In a populous working-class district the burden falling on the pharmacist (who is probably least able to bear it) will be much greater than that falling on his West-end *confrère*, who will get off almost scot free. It is to overcome this and other anomalies either in or springing from the official scheme that I venture to submit the following proposals, which are in no sense antagonistic, but rather complementary to it.

As your readers are already aware, a good many pharmacists had anticipated the official scheme and gone one better by volunteering to supply drugs and appliances to necessitous dependants of men on active service free of cost. My proposal extends this private arrangement on an organised basis. All that is required is that the wholesale and retail chemists of Scotland should enter into a joint agreement to make a free gift of all medicines, etc., prescribed for persons duly recommended by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association of Scotland. The *modus operandi* would be for the pharmacists in each Relief Committee area to unite to bear the cost of all medicines, etc., prescribed in that particular area by an equal cash contribution from all and an equitable proportion from the wholesalers. This would equalise the burden and prevent anyone from being unduly penalised. It would also obviate the need for overlapping lists of pharmacists and the difficult and onerous task of centralised pricing. Nor would there be any need for special prescription-forms. It would suffice to mark ordinary prescriptions S.S.F.A.

The Government made public acknowledgment of the value of the service for which the medical and pharmaceutical professions have volunteered, but the expansion of that service here suggested would have the effect of a substantial contribution to the Prince of Wales' Fund, besides furnishing a striking practical proof of the loyalty and patriotic spirit of those participating in it.

Yours faithfully,

A PATRIOTIC SCOTTISH PHARMACIST. (106/64.)

#### Non-payment of Insurance Accounts in Bristol.

SIR.—"Bristolian's" growl in your issue of September 26 is typical of the chemist with a grievance who writes to the *C. & D.* instead of getting at the trouble locally and helping to put the matter right for himself. All the chemists in Bristol are "in the same boat" in that their accounts for dispensing for 1913 still remain unpaid, and for the July quarter of this year 50 per cent. only of the amount has been paid. Would any other body be content with anything so unsatisfactory? The Insurance Committee recently decided to pay accounts

monthly, but have not yet done so, the excuse being that several chemists did not send in their accounts, consequently the remaining chemists of Bristol are made to suffer because of the selfish action of one or two who, because their accounts were small, did not bother. Is "Bristolian" one of those who failed to send their accounts in promptly? The *C. & D.* says, Ask the Pharmaceutical Committee. But who knows when this Committee meets, or what takes place at its meetings? One would naturally suppose this would come within the scope of a local Association, but the chemists in Bristol do not appear to be a very united body, and more combination is required to be effective in obtaining consideration. What is wanted is an Association with more of business ideas and less of professional ideals; an Association less lethargic and more in sympathy with the needs of those who are doing the bulk of the Insurance work, which will advance the interests of its members more as a body of tradesmen banded together for their commercial good rather than to foster the aspirations of the would-be professional few. "Bristolian" will have to rely on his own exertions if he wishes to accomplish anything, as there appears to be no hope of any satisfactory concerted action. As for the over-spending of the Drug Fund by the doctors, there is only one remedy. They are apportioned 2s. per head of their patients, which is stated to be more than sufficient. Then surcharge all who exceed that amount. This would soon cure that trouble.

Yours faithfully,

ANOTHER BRISTOLIAN. (107/36.)

[The members of the Bristol Pharmaceutical Committee are Messrs. A. E. Burnett, E. Carpenter, J. Chandler, A. J. Colley, A. L. S. Cosh, W. J. Nethercott, F. Moss, W. Pitchford, C. H. Price, W. T. Pitchford, and T. Grant. EDITOR *C. & D.*]

#### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

##### English Aconite.

"Can any of your readers tell us where we can obtain fresh flowering tops of *Aconitum Nopellus*?"—K. A. (93/37).

##### Belladonna-fruits.

Mr. W. S. Turner, Ph.C., Willingham (Cambs), will give ripe belladonna-fruits to all who care to send him stamped addressed boxes for them. The fruits are about the size of cherries, so there is no need to send a big box.

##### Cremor Eucalypti Co.

"What is intended by cremor eucalypti co.? There is no formula under such name in any standard work."—R. T. (93/52).

[The name was applied to an emulsion of cod-liver oil with eucalyptus introduced by Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, Edinburgh, many years ago. It is represented by the egg-emulsion with eucalyptus on pp. 604-5 of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

##### Red Cross Sign

"In looking up my War Office notice, in which the date for using the sign of a red cross on labels, etc., is limited, I find it is in 1915. I am surprised to find it is more used than ever, and for any purpose, and inducements are now being offered to the retail trade to purchase 'new' supplies of goods for sale. Both the wholesale and retail were warned it would have to be discontinued under any circumstance, and the retail trade should be careful not to be dragged into stocking goods which may be 'dead stock' in a few months. I am also informed the use of the red cross sign is only illegal when on a white ground; any other colour would render its use quite legal. My notice makes no such distinction, and I am inclined to doubt it."—*Ambulance* (108/32).

[The law of this subject is fully explained in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1914, p. 483. No one may use the red cross in trade without the express authority of the Army Council.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

##### Discounting London Chemists' Accounts.

Mr. W. R. I. Nicholson, 125 Hampstead Road, N.W., has sent the following letter to all Chemists' Associations in London:

"From figures published in this week's *C. & D.* (p. 80) it would appear that the London panel chemists' accounts for the year

1914 will total approximately 205,000*l.*, whereas the Drug Fund will amount to approximately 155,000*l.* (assuming last year's figure). That is, we have to face the almost certain prospect of a discount of 25 per cent. for the present year, or, in other words, we have to supply goods and services during the next three months for nothing. This in itself is serious enough, but when coupled with loss of general trade consequent on the war, the prospect is appalling, and calls for the adoption of special measures to reduce the deficit. Every *l.* saved is of importance. I therefore suggest that, at the earliest possible moment, the Insurance Committee be asked to agree that cod-liver oil, cod-liver-oil emulsion, malt extract, and malt and oil shall no longer be supplied at the expense of the Drug Fund, it being more correct to class these substances as 'foods' than as 'drugs' (*vide* B.P. Codex, etc.). Poison-bottles, not being drugs or appliances, should also no longer be supplied without charge. Now, Sir, do you agree? Then will you get your Association to approve prompt action? Or, alternatively, what is the argument against my suggestion? We must do something now. Surecharging doctors may produce 500*l.* next August, but we have to face a loss of 50,000*l.* this year."

*"A Good Business-bringer."*

W. H. B. (104/2) and others ask us to repeat the formula for the favourite pickle referred to by "M. P. S." (171/91) in our issue of September 26. We do so:

Chopped celery in chunks about 1 in. long, 1 lb.  
Small cucumbers (gherkins), 2 doz.  
Small white onions, 3 lb.  
Two fair-sized caulifloweres.  
White peppercorns,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Green tomatoes, 3 lb.

Mix four quarts of cold water with  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of salt; pour this over the vegetables and let them stand over night. Next morning place the vegetables, with the brine solution, in a pan, which put on a moderate fire, and as soon as the contents begin to boil remove the pan and drain the contents.

Put three quarts of vinegar with 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of raw sugar over the fire. Mix a cupful of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of mustard,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of turmeric, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of powdered pimento with a little cold vinegar to make a thin paste; stir into the boiling vinegar, continuing the stirring for two minutes after the mixture boils. Pour this while boiling hot over the vegetables, and when cold put into glass jars.

### Dispensing Difficulties and Notes.

Readers are advised to consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to difficulties of compounding. We welcome fresh problems for experiment and elucidation in this column, and invite the co-operation and correspondence of dispensers.

#### A Congealed Solution.

J. P. C. (97/67) submits the following prescription written in Edmonton, Alta., and asks if the mixture can be prevented from congealing:

Mag. sulph.	...	...	...	3j.
Acid. sulph. arom.	...	...	...	3j.
Ferri sulph.	...	...	...	gr. iv.
Quin. sulph.	...	...	...	3ij.
Syr. simp.	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3iv.

3j. ex aq. a.c. et h.s.

[The amount of solid matter prescribed for this mixture is greater than that which the liquids will retain in solution at ordinary temperatures. When the mixture is prepared by triturating in a mortar the solids with the whole of the liquids there is a little undissolved residue, but no subsequent congelation of the mixture occurs. When complete solution is effected by the aid of warmth the whole sets into a pasty mass on cooling below 70° F. The simplest way, therefore, to compound the mixture is to place the whole in a mortar and get as much as possible of the solid matter dissolved in the cold, transferring the undissolved residue with the liquid to the bottle. Send out with a "Shake" label. Congelation is produced by the alcohol in the aromatic spirit of ammonia throwing the magnesium sulphate out of solution owing to an inadequate quantity of water in the mixture. If the bottle containing the set mixture be stood in warm water for a few seconds till the portion of the paste next to the bottle is melted, one can see that the mass inside consists of closely interlaced light needle crystals characteristic of magnesium sulphate.]

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

*Cremor* (87/67).—SKIN-CREAM.—It is difficult to add variety to the numerous formulæ for skin-creams which have appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, but we reproduce from an American contemporary the following recipe for

a non-greasy cream, which is similar to several in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," especially one on p. 58:

Powdered tragacanth	...	...	3iv.
Menthol	...	...	3ij.
Simple tincture of benzoin	...	...	3ij.
Glycerin	...	...	3j.
Perfume	...	...	3j.
Spirit	...	...	3iiss.
Water to make	...	...	3xxxij.

Dissolve the menthol in a small quantity of the spirit and add the perfume and tincture. Separately mix the tragacanth with about 2 oz. of spirit and add the menthol solution. Place in a bottle and add 16 oz. of water all at once, shaking vigorously, lastly adding the glycerin and water to make 32 oz. The perfume required is made as follows:

Bergamot oil	...	...	3j.
Lavender oil	...	...	3j.
Clove oil	...	...	3ss.
Rose-geranium oil	...	...	mlxxx.
Vanillin	...	...	3ij.

Dissolve.

M. M. A. (Boitut) (79/38).—(1) THALLIUM DEPILOY.—The formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, October 19, 1912, p. 51. Recent observations as to possible dangers in its use have discredited this depilatory. (2) We are looking into the question of the hair-dye.

W. N. (91/8).—PURIFICATION OF CRUDE OLEIC ACID.—Redistillation and chemical combination with bases are the processes used for the purification of crude oleic acid. These not being suitable for your purpose, we suggest that you try the effect of shaking the fatty acid with alum solution and decanting the separated acid. This may be repeated two or three times.

Dens (80/14).—We could not undertake the analysis of the dental anæsthetic, nor do we think information useful to you would result from an analytical examination.

S. H. P. (91/13).—BOOKS ON EYE-DISEASES.—There are no modern works, so far as we are aware, dealing solely with the diseases of the eye resulting from gonorrhœa and syphilis. The matter is dealt with, among other diseases of the eye, in Hansell and Sweet's "Diseases of the Eye" (18s.). Mayou's "Diseases of the Eye" (6s.), and Parker's "Diseases of the Eye" (9s.).

J. R. W. (90/1).—(1) THE HOLES IN RUBBER TEATS are made with a punch in the case of leech-bite teats, or with a red-hot needle for the small round holes. A local ironmonger would be able to supply a suitable punch if you tell him the size of the leech-bite hole you require to make. (2) THE CHOCOLATE COATING OF PILLS or tablets can be freshened up by rotating in a small metal coater, such as is shown in the "Art of Dispensing," p. 140. The coater is warmed and rubbed on the inner surface with white wax or theobroma oil.

St. Bernard. (259/11).—Glycerin is the preservative used in non-alcoholic tinctures, for which you will find numerous formulæ in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." You will also find full information in that book regarding concentrated infusions. Alcohol is the common preservative in these, but glycerin is now very frequently used along with a little chloroform when it is admissible.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," October 15, 1864.

### Trade Report.

The market for chemicals has been influenced by the high prices of money; the trade have materially restricted their purchases to the most pressing wants, and prices in many cases show a decline. While money continues so dear, and distrust prevails, we do not look for any improvement in business. Only small sales have been made in Tartaric Acid, and the latest quotations are now nominal at 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*. Citric Acid is lower, sales of the best made at 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; a parcel of 50 kegs, old make, sold in public sale at 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*. Oxalic Acid has declined to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, at which price only limited sales have been made. Sal Acetos is dull at 12*d.*. Chlorate of Potass is dull at 12*d.*. Bichromate of Potass has declined to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and very dull. Prussiate of Potass remains nominal at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*. Iodine is dull, and the price has fallen to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*. A large business was done in French Quinine at 5*s.* 6*d.*; there are now buyers at 5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*. English is nominal at 6*s.* to 6*s.* 3*d.*.



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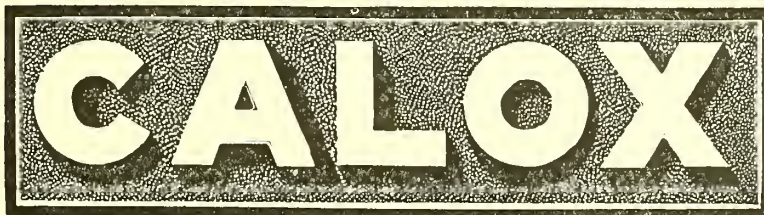
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Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this Paper on Terms as below.

**A** cetanilide, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.  
 \*Acet. Ipecac. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.  
 " Scilla, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.  
 \*Acid. Acet. Glacial, 99%, 12 6-lb. bots. @ 9d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 10d. lb.  
 " Acetyl-Salicyl., 7 lbs. @ 8/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/6 lb.  
 " Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; leviged, 3/- cwt. or 1d. lb. extra.  
 " Carbolic Xtls., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 10 lb. Tins @ 9/- each; 36 1-lb. Bots. @ 1/- lb.; Single Bots. @ 1/2 lb.  
 " Citric Cryst., B.P., '85, 7 lb. in Bags @ 3/9 lb.; powder 1d. lb. extra.  
 " Diethylbarbituric 1 oz. @ 2/- oz.  
 " Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 3/9 doz.  
 " Hydrobrom. Dil. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.  
 " Oxalic Cryst., 14 lbs. at 8d. lb.  
 " Phosph. Pulv., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.  
 " Salicyl. Pulv. 7 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.  
 " Tannic, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.  
 " Tart. cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1895, 7 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; parv. 4d. lb. extra.  
 Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Ammon. Carb., lump, 3 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.

Amyli Pulv. 10 cwt. @ 13/9 cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 15/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.  
 Antim. Tart. pulv. 7 lb. @ 1/6 lb.

**B** als. Copaiba, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.  
 Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 7 lbs. @ 11/3 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 11/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/6 lb.; subnit. 1/- lb. less.

**C** affeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 16/6 lb.  
 Caffeina Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.  
 Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb., 1 oz. or 1/4 oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.  
 Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 Chloral Hydras Cryst. B.P., 1 lb. @ 8/6 lb.  
 \*Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.  
 \*Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/11½ lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 2/2 lb.  
 Colocynthis, Apple, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 11½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.  
 Conf. Sennæ, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.

Crasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.  
 Cubeba, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb. 7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.

\*Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb. Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.  
 " Cinchonæ (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; Sennegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.

**E** mulsio Ol. Morrhuae, 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.  
 \*Ext. Belladonnæ Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/- lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.  
 Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.  
 Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/0½ lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

\*Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/- lb.  
 \*Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.  
 Ext. Hyosciam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/5 lb.

\*Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 14/6 lb.

Ext. Malt. c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.  
 \*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.

**F** erri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 4 lbs. 28 @ 4/- lb. Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.

" et Quinina Cit. P.B., 25 ozs. @ 8d. oz. Fol. Buchu. oval, good green, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb. Fol. Sennæ Tinneev., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.

Formaldehyde, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.  
**G** lycerin. Opt. D.D., 1.260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 105/- cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 106/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

\*Minimum quantity at these prices; Home Trade, 3 Winchester Quarts assorted; Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted. NOTE.—Only terms Net Cash with order without discount, or orders accepted through London Merchants or Bankers.

Goods carriage forward; all packages free; Export cases extra.

\*Glycerin. Acid. Boric, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Acid. Carbolic. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 Belladonna. B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.  
 Gum Acacia, sorts, 3 cwt. @ 63/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 67/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 11½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.

Hexamethylenetetramine, 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.

**I** nf. Aurant. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.  
 " Aurant. Comp. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.  
 " Buchu Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.  
 " Calumbæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.  
 " Caryoph. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/- lb.  
 " Cascarella Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.  
 " Cinchonæ Acid., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.  
 " Gentianæ Co., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.  
 " Quassia Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.  
 " Rhei Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Rosæ Acid. Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.  
 " Senegæ Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.  
 " Valerian Conc., 1 to 7, 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.  
 Iodum resub. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 15/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 16/- lb.

**L** in. Aconiti Meth., 5 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.  
 " Bellad. Meth., 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. [1/2 lb.]  
 " Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.  
 " Sapo Meth., 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.  
 " Tereb. Acet., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 1/- lb.  
 Linseed c. Oil, Crushed, 3 cwt. @ 19/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 20/6 cwt.

Our weekly quotations are much appreciated by our numerous friends, and we are glad to say we have been able to supply all our regular customers with their requirements. At the same time we can only quote prices here-with subject to fluctuations.

\*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.  
 " Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.  
 " Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.  
 " Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d. lb.  
 " Bismuth, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.  
 " Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.  
 " Ferri Perchlor. Fort., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.  
 " Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s., 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Hamamelidis, B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.  
 " Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/8 lb.  
 " Morphine Acet. or Hydrochlor., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.  
 " Pruni Virg. p.s. 1-7, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.  
 " Rhei p.s. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.  
 " Santali Co., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.  
 " Strychnina Hyd. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

**M** ag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.  
 Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 9/- Menthol, dry white cryst., 60 lbs. @ 11/3 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 12/- lb.  
 Morphine Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv. B.P., 25 oz. @ 10/11 oz.; 16 oz. @ 11/1 oz.; 8 oz. @ 11/2 oz.; 1 oz. @ 11/10 oz.; Pur. Præcip. Bimeconate or Tart. 1 oz. @ 14/4 oz.

**N** apthalene Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 17/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 19/- lb.  
 " Anisi, E.I., 66 lbs. @ 6/1 lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 6/5 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.  
 Ol. Cajuput., B.P., 21½ oz. bots. @ 3/6 lb.  
 " Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 4/5 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 4/7 lb.

Ol. Coco. Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 58/- cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 60/6 cwt.  
 Ol. Eucalypt., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/4½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/5½ lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.

Ol. Juniperi Bacc., B.P., 4½ lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/10 lb.; Ligne Exot., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

Ol. Lavand. ab Flor., 5 lbs. @ 15/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb.  
 Ol. Menth. Pip. English, 5 lbs. @ 34/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 36/- lb.; American, 20 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 13/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/9 lb.; Japanese, 60 lbs. @ 3/11 lb.; 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.

Ol. Olivæ, P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure, 2-gall. tins @ 6/7 gall.; fine cream, 9 lb. tins @ 8/6 each.

Ol. Pulegii, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.  
 Ol. Ricini Alb. Opt. Medicinal, 176 lbs. @ 47/6 cwt.; 88 lbs. @ 48/6 cwt.; 44 lbs. @ 50/- cwt.; 9 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; for export, 1 cwt. drums recommended, 9/6 each extra.

Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 22/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 23/- lb.

Ol. Wintergreen, Artificial, 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.

Opium Turc. B.P., 14 lbs. @ 20/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 21/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 22/2 lb.; powder, 6d. lb. extra.

Oxymel Scillæ, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 36/6 cwt.; \*7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.

**P** epsin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/6 lb.  
 Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 1 lb. @ 7/3 lb.  
 Phenazone, P.B., 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.

Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 46/- cwt. 7 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; Powder, 1d. lb. extra.

Potas. Acetas, Gran. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 Potas. Bicarb. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.  
 Potas. Brom., 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.

Potas. Chlor. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.  
 Potas. Cit., B.P., 4 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.  
 Potas. Iod., P.B., 14 lbs. @ 13/2; 7 lbs. @ 13/6 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 14/-

Potas. Prussias Flav., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.  
 Pulv. Cretæ Arom. P.B., 14 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; c. Opio, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.

Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. (Green), English Ground, 56 lbs. @ 44/- cwt.  
 Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.  
 " Jalap Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/6 lb.  
 " Rhei Comp. P.B., 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.

**Q** uinina Sulph., B.P., 100 oz. @ 1/3½ oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/4½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/5 oz.

**R** ad. Rhei, E.I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.

**S** alicinum, B.P., 1 lb. @ 16/10 lb.  
 Salol, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.  
 Santoninum, P.B., 8 oz. @ 170/- lb.

Soda Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.  
 Sodii Salicyl. Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; phys. pur., 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.

\*Spt. Æther Nit. P.B., 4½ lbs. @ 3/8½ lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/11½ lb.  
 " Ammon. Aromat., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.

**T** hymol, 1 lb. @ 30/- lb.  
 Tinct. Opi, B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; bond, 2 6 lb.

\*Tinct. Opii Aquos., 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

**U** ng. Acid. Boric, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.  
 " Acid. Carbolic, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.

" Hydrarg. Ammon., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.  
 " Resinæ, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.  
 " Sulphuris, B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

" Zinci Oxid. Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.

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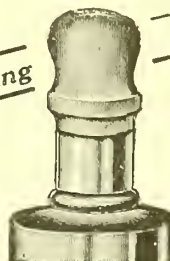
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5.—LONDON, W. (few miles out).—Retail and Dispensing Business; excellent position; returns (present rate) £1,200 at fair prices; well-appointed shop; rent £36; no reasonable offer refused.

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7.—LONDON, S.E.—For immediate Disposal, Retail and Dispensing Business; held by vendor 10 years; returns between £1,400 and £1,500 at prices above the average of Retail trade; double-fronted shop, corner position; to effect a speedy transfer £625 will be accepted.

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**LONDON, N.E.**—Old-established, profitable Cash Retail Business; in same hands many years; present turnover between £700 and £800; not on Panel, otherwise would be doing over £1,000; very good position; fully stocked; illness sole reason for selling; price for early sale £300; exceptional opportunity for smart man. "Otto" (266/4), Office of this Paper.

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## RETAIL.

**BEACONSFIELD.**—Wanted, a gentlemanly Junior, about 21 years of age, for a Dispensing business; outdoors; preference given to one who has served a regular apprenticeship in a good-class Pharmacy. State height and send full particulars, with photo, to Mr. R. W. Brooke, Chemist, Beaconsfield.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Smart Junior for suburban district; state age, experience, salary required. Apply by letter, 264/32, Office of this Paper.

**BRIGHTON.**—Unqualified Assistant required for good-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars and salary required, to J. Miller, 4 Victoria Road, Brighton.

**BRISTOL.**—Qualified Junior (21-23) in good-class Dispensing business; light duties; comfortable home. Apply, stating previous experience, height, and salary, with photo if possible, to E. Maish, Chemist, Cotham Brow, Bristol.

**COVENTRY.**—Qualified Assistant wanted for Branch. State age, experience, references, salary required (outdoors), and when disengaged, Bird, Chemist, Spon Street, Coventry.

**DEVONPORT.**—Unqualified Junior (outdoors) in Light Retail and Dispensing business; one who will make himself generally useful. Please send full particulars in first letter, with photo if convenient, Barrett, Chemist, 21 Albert Road, Devonport.

**EASTBOURNE.**—Improver wanted for high-class Dispensing business. State salary (outdoors), with usual particulars, enclosing carte, to H. R. Browne, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Eastbourne.

**LANCS.**—Young qualified Assistant, either sex, for industrial town. References, etc., to "M. A. R." (263/33), Office of this Paper.



**LONDON.**—Junior, age about 21, required for modern business; permanent and comfortable berth; outdoors. State salary required and when at liberty, 262/14, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON (Central).**—Qualified Assistant, not under 25 (outdoors); must speak French and have had good Continental experience; at once, or could wait two or three weeks for really suitable man. Apply, with full particulars of experience, etc., to 263.22, Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, N.E.**—Junior Assistant (outdoors) for a good-class Suburban business. State age, height, experience, and salary expected, also enclose photo (if possible), to Matthews & Son, Chemists, 722 High Road, Leytonstone, N.E.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Junior or Improver for good-class business; outdoors. Please apply, stating age, references, salary required, to Berry, Pharmacist, 96 Craven Park Road, Harlesden.

**LONDON, N.W.**—Part-time Assistant required in good-class business for a few half-days weekly; suitable for a student. Please give full particulars with first application, "Pharmacist" (263/12), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Required, for good-class Dispensing and General Retail, an Assistant, who must have had good Dispensing experience. State in application references, capabilities, and salary required to "Kudose" (262/18), Office of this Paper.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Wanted, gentlemanly Improver from country or seaside town; one who has just completed apprenticeship and desiring London experience preferred. Give full particulars, age, height, salary required (outdoors), also reference, enclose recent photo, Ruthven P. Hamblen, M.P.S., 57 Brixton Road, S.W.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Qualified Assistant for good-class Dispensing business; indoors. Apply, with usual full particulars, and enclose photograph if possible, to Topholme & Son, 1 Coleherne Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W.

**LONDON, S.W.**—Assistant required in Dispensing business as Junior. Apply, giving usual particulars, to E. W. Hill, 240 Earl's Court Road, London, S.W.

**LONDON, W.**—Wanted, at once, qualified Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail; outdoors; reasonable hours; personal interview preferred. F. J. Hicks, 3 St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington, W.

**LONDON, W.**—Wanted, immediately, smart Salesman and Dispenser; West-End experience. Apply personally, morning 11 to 2 o'clock, evening 7.30 to 9, Swire & Co., 294 Brixton Hill, S.W.

**LONDON, W.**—Wanted, immediately, Junior Assistant; must be accurate Dispenser and good Counterman; short hours; no Sundays. Only those who can commence duties at once need apply, with full particulars of experience and references, "Drugs" (110/50), Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Elderly qualified Chemist required, mainly for N.H.I. Dispensing; comfortable and permanent berth. State age, salary required, 262/140, Office of this Paper.

**MANCHESTER.**—Wanted, about the middle of December, for a Mixed business and N.H.I., a qualified Assistant; elderly; abstainer; one seeking permanency preferred. 263/31, Office of this Paper.

**RAMSGATE.**—Wanted, October 10, unqualified Assistant, about 22; in high-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic business; good all-round experience necessary and good address. Give height, references, and full particulars in first letter, also photo, Holmes, 8 Grange Road.

**SHEFFIELD.**—Qualified Pharmacist for Dispensing (male or female); also unqualified male for Counter; outdoors; knowledge of Photography essential. State fullest particulars in first instance, salary required, enclosing photo, to H. G. Williams, 118 The Moor.

**SOUTH COAST.**—Conscientious, gentlemanly Assistant (abstainer) required for a good-class Dispensing and Light Retail business; moderate hours; time off for recreation; Sunday duty very slight; comfortable home; references must be first-class. Enclose photo, give particulars of experience, and state age, height, and salary required, 60 George Street, Ryde, I.O.W.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON.**—Wanted, immediately, to fill war vacancy, a qualified Assistant; outdoors; must be accustomed to high-class Dispensing business; duties shared by three. Apply, with usual particulars, photo, etc., or personally, to Manager, Stickland & Co., 23 Cromwell Place, South Kensington, S.W.

**STOCKPORT.**—Wanted, at once, Junior (outdoors) for Mixed Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing. Particulars as to age, salary, and experience to Hervey Banks, Chemist, 59 Middle Hillgate, Stockport.

**WEST RIDING, Yorks.**—Qualified Manager for a sound Mixed Country business, taking £16-£18 per week; splendid opportunity for willing worker; permanency; knowledge of Dental an advantage. 264/04, Office of this Paper

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE.**—Wanted, Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail business. Please state full particulars; and reference, Blackmore, Weston-super-Mare.

**YORKS, West Riding.**—Well-known firm requires a smart young qualified man, married, to take charge of sound business in manufacturing town; in addition to salary a good interest in the profits is offered to a reliable and enterprising man. Apply, stating age and when at liberty, to "Chemist," Hazelwell Lane, Stirechley, Birmingham.

**A JUNIOR** Lady Dispenser, needing experience; Part-time, Mondays and Fridays. Apply, "Sister," Medical Mission, Quadrant Street, Old Canning Town, E.

**A REAL** smart Assistant wanted, with Minor certificate; must be young, single, and have had experience in a first-class Dispensing business. Apply to West London Proprietors, c/o Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

**A RELIABLE** Assistant wanted; unqualified; good Counterman essential. Apply, stating age, height, reference, and salary required, enclose photo if convenient, to W. Heath, 34 Corn Market, Derby.

**A N** Assistant wanted for a good-class Family and Dispensing business. Apply, with particulars, to Ekins & Fisher, St. Albans.

**A SSISTANT**, qualified, about 24, for first-class West-End business. Apply, with particulars, to "J. W.," c/o British Drug Houses, 22 Graham Street, City Road.

**A SSISTANT** wanted as Junior, with Dispensing experience, in good-class Country business. Apply, Cox & Robinson, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

**A SSISTANT** wanted, about 24; Dispensing and Retail business; knowledge of Photography preferred. Give references and salary required (outdoors), Garner, 204 Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.

**A T** Once.—A Junior Assistant for Mixed Country business during duration of war; hours 8-7.30, Saturday 10 p.m.; half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Full particulars, J. Bridge Davies, Chemist, Bromyard, Worcester.

**CHEMIST** and Dentist, doing all Mechanical work on premises, has vacancy for Assistant. Please state full particulars, age, experience, where obtained, ability in Pharmacy and Dentistry, if married what family, class of business and hours used to, salary required, when disengaged, references, photo, Foster, Ivydale, Loudon Road, Portsmouth.

**EVENINGS, West End.**—Wanted, a capable and trustworthy Assistant to take charge of a small branch in busy thoroughfare from 7.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.; applicants must have the best of references and accustomed to good-class business. Apply, "A." (262/33), Office of this Paper.

**I**MPROVER for middle-class trade; moderate hours; must be a good Stockkeeper; one who has served part of an apprenticeship not objected to. State age, height, experience, and salary required, with photo, to Berridge, Chemist, Leicester.

**I**N an old-established Retail and Wholesale business in the North of England an opportunity occurs for a young man accustomed to first-class business, with energy and a fair amount of capital at his disposal. Apply, "Confidential" (265/50), Office of this Paper.

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**JUNIOR**, with fair experience, for high-class Retail and Dispensing business, immediately; must be of good address and industrious. Apply, by letter, giving age, height, salary required, to Makepeace, Chemist, Sanderstead, Croydon, Surrey.

**JUNIOR** wanted, about 20, with good experience; outdoors. Apply, R. C. Harrison, Ph.C., Grayshott, Surrey.

**JUNIOR** Assistant or Improver required, at once; time allowed for study if required; very easy post; can live in. Reply, giving full particulars, age, height, references, and salary required, to "Chemist," 64 Bull Street, West Bromwich.

**JUNIOR** or Improver (about October 12) in high-class Dispensing and Family business; indoors; comfortable home; must have a fair knowledge of Photography. State age, height, salary, and reference, enclosing photo if possible, to H. Dixon, Pharmacist, 1 Russell Gardens, Holland Road, Kensington, W.

**JUNIOR** Assistant wanted; outdoors; used to a General Mixed business; a fair amount of Dispensing; easy hours; one hour duty every alternate Sunday morning. Give full particulars as to age, height, salary required, enclosing photo (which will be returned), to W. Taylor, Pharmacist, Heanor, Derbyshire, R.S.O.

**JUNIOR** (unqualified) required at once in good-class Retail and Dispensing business, where three are kept. Reply, with usual particulars, and enclose photo, Procter, 5 Station Parade, Eastbourne.

**JUNIOR** or good Improver, with some experience in Dispensing, for quick medium-class business; personal application preferred. Gigner & Co., 160 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

**JUNIOR** or Improver (London district) required at once; must furnish good references; outdoors. 266/31, Office of this Paper.

**LADY** Pharmacist (young) wanted, at once or shortly, to undertake the Management of Branch in good artisan locality; Retail, Prescribing, and a little N.H.I.; preference given to one who could occupy small convenient house; 25 minutes' rail from London; good opportunity for keen young lady desiring permanency. 264/34, Office of this Paper.

**LEWIS & BURROWS** have a vacancy for a smart unqualified Assistant. Apply, with full particulars, to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

**MANAGER**, married, for London; unfurnished rooms over shop; permanency for suitable man. State age, height, salary, class of trade accustomed to, how long in last situation, "Salol" (263/13), Office of this Paper.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT**.—Wanted, a person qualified to check National Health Insurance Prescriptions; the appointment will be a temporary one, probably until the termination of the war; wage £2 per week. Applications should be made to the Clerk to the West Riding Insurance Committee, County Hall, Wakefield, not later than the 6th prox.

**OUTDOORS**; Junior or Assistant; hours 8.30 to 8.30, Wednesday 1 o'clock, Friday 9, Saturday 10; no Sunday duty. Please state experience, references, and salary to Walter Price, Chemist, Comberton Hill, Kidderminster.

**PERMANENCY** is offered qualified Chemist; hours and duties light; suit elderly person desiring comfortable situation; N.E. Lanes. Apply, 263/24, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Manager for small Brauch (South Wales mining district), of sober and industrious habits; moderate hours; close 1 p.m. Thursdays; outdoors. Apply, stating age, salary required, and the usual particulars, to 263/10, Office of this Paper.

**SENIOR** Assistant, qualified, about 30; must have had first-class experience, be accustomed to manage, and able to furnish undeniable references; outdoors; three assistants kept; permanency. Address, giving full particulars of experience, height, salary required, and including photo, to Mr. Reid, 2 Queen Street, Exeter.

**T. BRIGHT**, Pharmacist, 168 Church Road, Willesden, N.W., requires an indoor Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing; or could arrange part time for study or otherwise; staff of two. Please give particulars as to experience, salary required, etc.

**WANTED**, Assistant or Dispenser for the period of the war; used to N.H.I. Dispensing preferred. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to W. R. Atterbury, Pharmacist, Portsmouth.

**WANTED**, for South Coast, Junior or good Improver; must be tall, good appearance; quick Counter trade and Dispensing Store; also, for London, as Superintendent, qualified elderly; would suit invalid or Chemist wishing an easy position; no house provided. State full particulars, salary, experience, when disengaged, to 30 Highdown Road, Hove.

**WANTED**, at once, an unqualified Assistant for good-class Family Dispensing and Photographic business. Apply, with full particulars, to A. & H. Bailey, 64 High Street, Highgate, London, N.

**WANTED**, immediately, Senior Assistant for small Retail and Dispensing business; Minor qualification; easy hours. Apply, stating full particulars, salary required (indoors), references, etc., to F. Tunbridge, 39 Castle Street, Reading.

**WANTED**, immediately, reliable unqualified Assistant; outdoors; used to Dispensing and good-class Cash trade; London experience not essential. Reply, with full particulars as to age, height, salary required, and references, to Cave, Austn & Co., Ltd., 164 Rushey Green, Catford, S.E.

**WANTED**, two smart Junior Assistants for Retail and N.I. Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, etc., W. Bates & Co., Ltd., 50 Oxford Street, Southampton.

**WANTED**, at once, gentlemanly Junior or Improver for high-class Dispensing and Retail; comfortable indoor berth. State salary to Wynne Tighe, Chemist, 3/4 High Street, Exeter.

**WANTED** immediately, to fill death vacancy, Manager, qualified; good-class country trade; healthy district; indoors; suit elderly gentleman seeking occupation with addition to income; duties light; no heavy trade; not open Sundays; abstainer preferred. 263/17, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, a competent Assistant, with good address, capable of taking entire charge of high-class Retail and Dispensing business; permanency to a good man, married. Full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required, 264/38, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, in county town, male or female Dispenser for N.I. Dispensing. State qualifications, if any, experience, salary required (outdoors), to 264/33, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, early in November, capable Manager for business in South Wales Colliery district; Junior kept; reasonable hours; outdoors; married man seeking a permanency will find the berth offers good prospects; part interest or view to succession entertained; interview essential; please state briefly past experience and usual particulars, and if possible send photo. Apply, 266/1, Office of this Paper.

## WHOLESALE.

**CAPABLE** Forewoman wanted for a Perfumery Works in London; must be a good Ribboner and disciplinarian. "Opopanax" (109/33), Office of this Paper.

**COMPRESSED** Tablets.—Experienced Assistant required, also an Improver. Apply, stating all particulars, experience, wages required, etc., to Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., High Street South, East Ham, E.

**DIRECTORSHIP**.—Required, a fully qualified Chemist by West-End Company; good salary and exceptional opportunity for right man; option sole control; qualification £150/200 in shares. Apply, 9 James Street (opposite Bond Street Tube Station), Oxford Street, W.

**EXPERT** Perfume Blender required to give instructions in blending Perfume; evenings, or any other time in the day convenient. Write for appointment to 261/3, Office of this Paper.

**REPRESENTATIVE** in London required by a firm of Wholesale Druggists, whose traveller has gone to the front; a gentleman with some connection preferred; to call on Chemists and a few Doctors. Apply, "Acetosol" (108/63), Office of this Paper.

**REQUIRED** immediately, an experienced Speciality Salesman to call upon Chemists in the provinces with line of advertised Toilet-products; must be fluent, persuasive talker with thorough personal knowledge of the trade and territory, otherwise useless to apply. State fullest details of experience, territory best known and most recently worked, and approximate salary required, to 110/37, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, at once, Assistant, with thorough knowledge of Wholesale Drugs; must be careful and efficient. Apply, stating salary expected and experience, "S. C." (262/7), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, a thoroughly competent firm of Manufacturing Chemists to undertake the extraction of Thorium Oxides and Nitrates from Monazite Sand; advertiser undertakes to supply the necessary sand; principals only dealt with. 105/29, Office of this Paper.

**WET** Counter hand (Junior) required by Wholesale Druggists, South London. 110/38, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS OPEN.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

**INDIA**.—English firm in Calcutta require qualified Assistant; passage paid; four years' agreement; good prospects for a keen man. Send sketch of career, with photo and copies testimonials, to Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (Department 9), 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.



## SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every  
10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

### [HOME.] RETAIL.

**A** JUNIOR wishes to find employment in town with facilities to study for Minor; moderate Dispenser, smart Counter hand; town experience. "I." (261/2), Office of this Paper.

**A** QUALIFIED Chemist; age 24; Manager or otherwise; thoroughly reliable; excellent references. "Energetic," 46 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W.

**A** SMART unqualified (25), married, disengaged, wants permanency in London; can manage Drug Stores; salary 35s. Smith, 1 Vaughan Road, Loughborough, S.E.

**A** CTIVE Relief Dispenser, etc.; day, half-days, or by arrangement; London. 264/25, Office of this Paper.

**A** S Improver; indoors; small salary; age 18. "A. A.," 8 Church Street, Wolverton.

**A** SSISTANT; unqualified; tactful, keen Salesman, organiser; Dispensing, Photography, Optics; excellent testimonials. Apply, 260/38, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT; qualified; good Dispenser, good Salesman; excellent references. A. Carol, 47 Hermon Hill, Wanstead.

**A** SSISTANT; tall; 25; 10½ years' good-class experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photographic; disengaged shortly. Smith, 66 Upper North Street, Brighton.

**A** SSISTANT or Manager; 29; thoroughly competent, reliable; undeniable references; married, no children; Coast preferred, not essential. "Qualified," 360 Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith, London.

**A** SSISTANT; 40; Dispenser, good Salesman, Manager experience; unqualified. "Statim," c/o J. Hammond, Oaklands, Greenfield, near Oldham.

**A** SSISTANT, unqualified, fully experienced, desires morning engagement. "S.," 50 Brockley Road, S.E.

**A** SSISTANT; 28; married; unqualified; 13 years' good Dispensing and Counter experience; present situation 3 years; disengaged. "Radix," 26 Melbourne Road, Leicester.

**A** SSISTANT; outdoors; 25; good-class experience. "M.," 28 Plydell Avenue, Upper Norwood.

**A** SSISTANT; 35; unqualified; excellent experience; Dispensing, Counter, Photography; disengaged. "G." (262/23), Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT (32), unqualified, neat, accurate Dispenser, experienced Photography, etc., desires change. 262/40, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT; disengaged Friday and Saturday evenings. "Statim," 37 Quadrant Road, Thornton Heath.

**A** SSISTANT; 24; unqualified; outdoors; 7 years' high-class experience; smart appearance; good Counterman and Dispenser; London preferred. H. Cogas, 77 Marine Parade, Worthing.

**A** SSISTANT; high-class experience; good Prescriber, quick and accurate Dispenser, keen Salesman, good Window-dresser; 27; married; unqualified; energetic, reliable; excellent references. 110/32, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANT (qualified), 25, seeks engagement; energetic and reliable; thorough experience and slight knowledge of Optics; excellent testimonials. 266/17, Office of this Paper.

**A** SSISTANTSHIP with Dental Chemist; vide 253/17 advertisement last week. 264/16, Office of this Paper.

**B** RANCH Manager or Assistant; London only; unqualified; single; abstainer; 42; 5 ft. 10 in.; good references; disengaged; permanency desired. "Hodie," 10 Alfearn Road, Clapton, London.

**C** APABLE unqualified Assistant, with good-class London experience; Dispensing and Counter; 27; short hours or part-time. "Permanent," 15 Tavistock Crescent, London, W.

**C** HEMIST; 41; qualified; permanency in useful capacity; varied experience; single; quick and accurate Dispenser; terms to suit. "Useful" (262/19), Office of this Paper.

**C** OMPETENT; 22; Brighton experience; disengaged now; out-doors. "Student," 60 Cavendish Road, Clapham Common.

**C** OMPETENT Assistant; unqualified; tall; 32; excellent Counterman and Dispenser (with N.H.I.); capable being left in charge. "Statim" (262/15), Office of this Paper.

**D** ISENGAGED October 19; unqualified; 9 years' experience; town and country; personal interview preferred. Gaisford, 26 Stratford Road, Hendon, N.W.

**D** ISENGAGED; Locum, permanency; qualified; moderate terms; references; 38. "Chemist," 9 Edward Street, N.W.

**D** ISENGAGED; Assistant, Locum or Part-time; thoroughly experienced, reliable; competent Dispenser, Salesman, Prescriber, Photography; attractive Window-dresser; good references. "Chemists," 214 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

**D** ISPENSER or Assistant Manager; first-class experience. "Dispenser," 58 Malvern Road, West Kilburn.

**D** ISPENSER or Assistant; 25 years' experience; married; permanency. "Manager," 45 Waterloo Street, Hull.

**D** ISPENSER; 23; unqualified; part-time; London or Suburbs. "B.," 8 Fladgate Road, Leytonstone.

**D** ISPENSER; 25; experienced, Pharmacy, Surgery. Slade, c/o Dr. O'Connell, Lodge Lane, Liverpool.

**E** LDERLY qualified Chemist (registered), tall and active, seeks suitable engagement. 261/28, Office of this Paper.

**E** LDERLY qualified Chemist, well experienced, seeks situation; a comfortable home in small country town, with easy hours for nominal salary; South preferred. Penney, 5 Penrhyn Crescent, Llandudno.

**E** NGAGEMENT required; qualified Managership preferred, though not essential, with or without a view to succession; perfectly reliable. 110/49, Office of this Paper.

**E** XPERIENCED Lady Dispenser requires position near Liverpool. 25 Cecil Road, Seaforth, Liverpool.

**J** UNIOR (21), tall, requires situation in London; Dispensing, N.H.I. work, and Photographic; excellent reference; ready immediately. 260/40, Office of this Paper.

**J** UNIOR (21) requires situation in good-class Pharmacy; out-doors; Glasgow or Birmingham preferred. "A. W.," 154 Bristol Road, Birmingham.

**J** UNIOR requires situation in good-class business in Lancashire. 261/35, Office of this Paper.

**J** UNIOR; disengaged; N.H.I. Dispensing; tall. "E. T. C.," 46 Ashgrove Road, Bedminster, Bristol.

**J** UNIOR; 21; tall; good experience; disengaged. Morgan, 91 Llewellyn Street, Pentre, Glam.

**J** UNIOR requires Part-time situation near Pharmacy Schools. Jay, 41 Queen Street, Oxford.

**J** UNIOR, 19, good references, experienced Dispenser, requires situation where able to attend evening science classes. Particulars to Heathfield, 6 Ellesmere Avenue, Lincoln.

**L** ADY seeks night post; Retail, Surgery. "Salol," Post Office, Euston, W.C.

**L** ADY Dispenser and Bookkeeper seeks part-time work, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; S.W. or S.E. London. 261/1, Office of this Paper.

**L** ADY Pharmacist as Manager of Country Branch or Doctor's Dispenser. 261/19, Office of this Paper.

**L** ADY Dispenser (Hall); part-time; Doctor, Institute; engaged evenings. Simpson, Westbourne, Isleworth.

**L** ADY Dispenser (Hall) desires post in or near Birmingham; Doctor, Chemist, or Institution; excellent testimonials. Sims, The Chestnuts, Erdington, Birmingham.

**L** ADY (Hall qualification) requires post with Institution or Doctor. "A. H.," 31 Boulevard, Hull.

**L** OCUM; all-round experience; disengaged weekly, excepting Wednesdays; not registered; references; abstainer; 50. "Prompt," 19 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

**L** OCUM; disengaged; good experience; satisfactory references. "Qualified," Hawthornden, Spring Road, Sholing, Southampton.

**L** OCUM; qualified; 49; first-class experience and testimonials; disengaged 5th. "Dewey," Grieve, Chemist, Beckenham.

**L** OCUM or Senior; sound experience; disengaged soon. "Reliable," 64 High Street South, East Ham.

**L** OCUM or permanency; 38; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," 54 Bell Street, N.W.

**L** OCUM town or country; permanency town; thoroughly experienced. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.



**LOCUM**, permanency, part-time; unqualified; 24; tall; energetic, reliable; used high-class Dispensing; good Counter-man; excellent references. "Mox," 7 Larkhall Rise, Clapham, S.W.

**LOCUM** or permanency; unregistered; 35; married; 5 ft. 7½; one girl, 10; Manager experience; at liberty; live over premises if desired. 264/6, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM** or temporary Management; highest references; extensive experience; qualified. "Ferrum" (263/35), Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM** or Part-time; London preferred; excellent Counterman, good Dispenser; highest references. 266/6, Office of this Paper.

**LOCUM** or Part-time; highest references; extensive experience. "Chemist," 241 Tooley Street, S.E.

**LOCUM** wants four days weekly, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. "Qualified," 4 Maelise Road, Olympia.

**MANAGER**, Assistant, or Locum; abstainer; thoroughly competent Dispenser, Counterman, and Prescriber; accustomed to management; excellent references; unqualified; disengaged. "C," 56 Isledon Road, N.

**MANAGER**; qualified; 30; permanency; outdoors; disengaged shortly; M.P.S. Riley, Langdale View, Windermere.

**MANAGER**; qualified; middle-aged; tall. "Chemist," 42 Byron Street, Derby.

**MANAGER**; now disengaged; fully qualified; thoroughly experienced; very active. 263/27, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**; Major qualification; good varied experience, including West End and suburban; 29; London or near preferred (studying for Optical exam.); disengaged. 264/30, Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER** in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; first-class experience; provinces preferred; exceptional references; married; Pharmacist and F.S.M.C. 262/37, Office of this Paper.

**MINOR** qualification and Hall experience; single; at present in London; moderate salary. "Capacity" (262/190), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**; 34; disengaged; varied experience; qualified; excellent Prescriber, Optics. "R," 48 Cook's Road, Kennington, S.E.

**MANAGER**; qualified; capable, energetic; good Salesman; first-class all-round experience; excellent references. "Alum," 10 Finsbury Park Road, N.

**MANAGER**, Senior; West-End and Hospital experience; Optics, Photography; qualified. "Chemist," 5 Fielding Road, West Kensington.

**MANAGERSHIP** or Locum; qualified; 40; expert Refractionist and Optical Bench work; London or large town; would develop Optical. "Optician," 48 Bearwood Hill Road, Burton-on-Trent.

**PART-TIME**; Dispensing, Photographic, Optical, Counter experience. "Violet," 4 Ferndale Road, Clapham.

**PART-TIME**; mornings or evenings; unqualified; disengaged. "Assistant" (261/23), Office of this Paper.

**PART-TIME**, mornings, afternoons; permanent or occasional; reliable; moderate. "Richard," 89 Camherwell Road, S.E.

**PERMANENT**, part or full time; London or Bristol; 21; smart appearance; Dispensing, Counter, Photography, and good Window-dresser; used to good-class trade; outdoors; disengaged. "Rhei," 29 Albert Park, Ashley Road, Bristol.

**PHARMACIST** (lady); disengaged; experienced; excellent references. Apply, 261/10, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACIST**, married, 30, seeks permanency; Liverpool preferred; experienced; good recent reference; disengaged. 254/28, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** Chemist, well experienced, is prepared to take charge or assist every Wednesday evening; London only. Apply, "Vega" (261/11), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Senior, or Locum; West-End, Suburban, and country experience; middle-aged, active; for a comfortable situation a moderate salary accepted; outdoors preferred. "K," 77 Cricketfield Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.

**QUALIFIED**; young; energetic and reliable; Manager or Assistant with good prospects; married; abstainer. Apply, 261/25, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; disengaged about October 3; experienced; age 33. "S. W.," 5 Cecil Avenue, Skegness.

**QUALIFIED**; 36; married; Counter, Dispensing, Photography; disengaged. Stewart, 3 Elborough Street, Southfields.

**QUALIFIED**; middle-aged, active; disengaged October 12. "Chemist," 29 Third Avenue, Walthamstow.

**QUALIFIED**; 12 years' first-class experience, English and Continental; fluent French; Photography; 5 ft. 10 in.; good appearance; married; disengaged. L. W. Mapson, South Parade, Bath.

**QUALIFIED**; assistance given in evenings and Sunday if required; Dispensing, Counter, etc.; disengaged. "Senior," 540 King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

**QUALIFIED**; 37; Manager or Senior. "Chemist," 275 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

**QUALIFIED**; disengaged; varied experience; Retail or Wholesale. "Pharmacist," 37 Bessborough Gardens, Westminster.

**QUALIFIED**; 28; Senior or Manager; excellent references and experience. Williams, 50 Haven Green, Ealing.

**QUALIFIED**; Locum, permanency; good Counterman; references; disengaged. "Reliable," 43 Rye Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager, Locum; N.H.I. experience; disengaged. 44 Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager or Senior; 26; tall; good varied experience; best references; disengaged. Offers to "Reliable" (264/5), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; as Manager or Senior; 27; well up in Prescribing, Dispensing, Counter work, and Window-dressing; hard worker. State full particulars, "Scotsman" (265/24), Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; elderly; single; best-class experience; moderate salary; reasonable hours. 263/21, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**, 25, 5 ft. 8 in., desires situation in Scotland; good Counterman, neat and accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Photography and Window-dressing; four years in present situation. 261/15, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 30; married; disengaged; Retail and Wholesale experience. Reply, 262/27, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 37; married; permanency; experienced; Prescribing, Photography, Extractor; take Impressions and fit Artificial Teeth; can manage. "Rhei," 15 Essex Road, Basingstoke.

**UNQUALIFIED**; experienced and reliable; any capacity. "Chemicus," 14 Selwyn Avenue, Highams Park.

**UNQUALIFIED**; age 30; single; last position Manager; good all-round experience; would Manage Branch. 262/35, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; single; Dispensing and N.H.I., Counter, Extractor; Midlands preferred; town and country experience. "Copper" (262/16), Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; evening work wanted; Dispensing or Surgery Attendant. "A," 24 College Street, Chelsea.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 25; good experience; Dispensing, Counter, Window-dressing, Photography; disengaged. "Kaolin" (264/23), Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED** student, good Dispenser, part or full time, seeks situation. 266/13, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, by unqualified (28), height 5 ft. 8 in., situation as Manager or First Assistant; high-class London experience in Dispensing and Counter work; best references. 110/43, Office of this Paper.

**YOUTH** (18) seeks situation with Chemist; 3 years' Drug and Shop experience; knowledge of Photography; Liverpool district. "Nigra," 10 Queen's Avenue, Chester.

**YOUTH**; disengaged; learn Dispensing; 9 months' experience only. Bell, 118 Catford Hill.

## WHOLESALE.

**ABLE** man, ex-Pharmacist (Minor), lately Sales Manager in complete control important business, seeks engagement; Provinces preferred; will entertain any reasonable remuneration. 254/36, Office of this Paper.

**ADVERTISER**, well connected, travelling Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Staffordshire, requires additional line; commission, small expense allowance. 266/30, Office of this Paper.

**CHEMIST** requires post as Representative; excellent Salesman; highest references; South Coast preferred. 266/5, Office of this Paper.

**DRUGGIST** Sundries and Surgical Instruments.—Position required as Manager, Buyer, etc.; the advertiser has for many years controlled the entire output of this line for a very large and well-known business. 261/32, Office of this Paper.

**GIRL** (17) requires situation as Packer, Wholesale or Retail Chemist's; 3 years' experience; good reference. "Aspirin," 95 Englefield Road, Canonbury, N.



**MANAGERSHIP** or Chemical Control of Works wanted by Technical Chemist and Pharmacist; has had practical experience as Chemist to large works and has good knowledge of Organic Products; good scientific qualifications. Reply, 265/4, Office of this Paper.

**PHARMACIST** seeks responsible position; Wholesale Retail, or Manufacturing; first-class experience in all branches. 264/27, Office of this Paper.

**RESIDENT** Representative, Leeds, Bradford, etc.; Drugs, Perfumes, Photo, etc.; good houses only. Replies to 265/27, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**, working South-West of England, wants extra goods to sell; has customers in over 200 towns; holds fidelity guarantee; contribution towards expenses and commission. For further particulars write, 109/55, Office of this Paper.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

(Colonial, Indian and Foreign.)

**1s.** for 12 words or less; **6d.** for every 10 words beyond, prepaid. The Advertiser may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of **6d.**

*This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India, and Dependencies, or elsewhere abroad.*

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—An expert Traveller desires position as Colonial Representative to Drug and Sundries house; sober, energetic, and pushing Salesman; highest character; Memb. Pharm. Soc.; sound and healthy, and of great business power. Apply in the first instance, 250/12, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; Senior; foreign or colonial; Dentistry, Photography. Freemason, 4 MacLise Road, Olympia.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box number being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

**McADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—50 Ilford Ordinary, 14s. 9d.; 200 Bovril Deferred, 6s. 9d.; 40 Reckitts & Sons Ordinary, £5 18s. 9d.

Wanted (subject).—100 Camval Preference, 4s. 6d.; 70 Wright Layman Preference, 20s. 3d. x.d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

**SHOPFITTINGS** at War Prices.—To make room, the whole of our Stock is to be Sold at reductions from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. discounts; 12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glass Counter, £8 7s. 6d.; 6-ft. Mahogany Wall Showcase, 9 ft. high, £7 17s. 6d.; 6-ft. Mahogany and Bent Plate-glass Counter Case, 90s.; other bargains in proportion. Write inquiries, **PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.**, 95 Old Street, London, E.C.

**SECOND-HAND** Chemist's Fittings.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, **RUDDUCK & CO.**, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

**BEST** cash price for all old Cameras, any make, also all old Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S. E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool, E.

**BRONZE** Powder.—English capitalist is prepared to finance Britisher who is able to commence immediately the Manufacture of Bronze Powder. Write, giving full particulars, to 261/4, Office of this Paper.

**MANUFACTURING** Chemists require detailed technical information relative to Salicylic Acid and other products which might profitably be undertaken. 109/72, Office of this Paper

**PRINTING** tasty in design, produced under proper and healthy conditions from modern type, at up-to-date prices; Brochures, Packet, Handbill, Business Stationery and General Printing; have you seen samples? a postcard (printed heading) will bring them. Walter Knight, Chemists' Printer, Rushden. Established 1895.

**CHEMISTS' Fittings.**—Silent Salesman, Glass Showcases of every description, Drugfittings, Dispensing-screens, Wall-cases, Glass-front Counters, Perfume-cases, Desks, Counter Drawers, Shelves, Mirrors, shop-soiled, second-hand, at lowest prices; don't decide till you get my estimate; you can't get better value; 50 years fitting Pharmacies. **GEORGE COOK**, The Chemists' Working Shopfitter, Catherine Street, City Road, E.C. (few doors from Old Street).

## THE WAR! BUSINESS AS USUAL!

**KEEP** to the **FRONT** with the advertising **STRENGTH** of your **WINDOW DISPLAY**. How is it done? **WHY!** by placing your orders for **SHOWCARDS WITH US**. They are displayed to be **A REAL POWER TO YOU** and make your **BUSINESS A SUCCESS**. **SEND US YOUR WANTS AND WE WILL QUOTE YOU.**

**F. MERTEN & CO.**, 72 Marlborough Road, UPPER HOLLOWAY, LONDON. N.

## 1910—1914.

In 1910 a Pharmacist wrote: "Your idea re new Speciality is A1." In 1914: "—is now one of my best lines, am making a good profit every year. Four years is a good test of your methods, and am with you again." Practical advice and ideas on new Specialities, Window Shows, Centres and Advertising are my Speciality. Particulars of my System, &c., free. A t.h.c. wrote last week: "Your two last ideas are excellent; am putting same in practice."

**BILLYARD ALLISON, PHARMACIST, RETFORD.**

## EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

4 oz. santonine, 1 oz. cocaine; offer, whole or part. 263/15, Office of this Paper.

**COCAINE** hydroch., 1-oz. bottle, B. W. & Co., unopened, 10s. 6d.; metol, 3 oz., 12s.; 8 1-oz. pyrogallie acid, Schering, offers; pot. bromid., 2 lb., 10s. 6d., post paid. "Pharmacist," 239 Roundhay Road, Leeds.

### SHOP FITTINGS.

**THREE** pear-shaped carboys for sale; 8 gallons; in good condition. Apply, P. S. Flint, 33 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**GENUINE** corn silk, 18s. gross, 1s. 9d. doz. 5 doz., 2s. 1 doz., sample 3d. post free; guaranteed 40 per cent. salicylic, 5 per cent. cannabis. "Chemist," 44 Copthall Avenue, E.C.

½ lb. caffeine citras, B. W. & Co.; 11 2s. 9d. De Witt's pills; 19 1s. 3d. Amami oream; cash offers or exchange bromides, iodides. Dunnet, Chemist, Falkirk.

## WANTED.

**BOTTLES.**—30 to 40 gross 8-oz. French limes. State lowest price, Lyle, Chemist, Ladywell, S.E.

**WANTED**, folding and vest-pocket cameras, any quantity, for cash. Full particulars to Watson's, 34 High Street, Sheffield.

**OPTICAL** books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

**CAPITAL** wanted to push a good speciality; once used cannot be given up. Particulars supplied from "P. O." (261/5), Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, glass-fronted wall-case, 4½ by 9 ft. high; dispensing-screen for 10-ft. counter; also three outside lamps; good order. 264/4, Office of this Paper.

**WANTED**, ointment-mixer to hold one or two gallons; also pair of dispensing scales on stand. Full particulars, "S." c/o SmartAd, Lambert House, Ludgate Hill.



By Royal Warrant to  
H.M. The King.



By Royal Warrant to  
H.M. The King.

Only  
ONE  
Address.

**DAY & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1840.**  
**CREWE. LTD. (CREWE)**  
**HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP & DOG MEDICINES.**

Only  
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Cures Colic or Gripes in Horses or Cattle, Scour and Weakness in all Young Stock, Blown Cattle and Sheep, Debility, Chills, and Low Condition in all Stock.

Price 1/8 per bottle.

### DAYS' HUSKOLEIN.

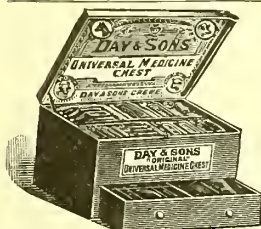
Almost infallible for Tape Worms in Lambs and other Animals; for Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, &c. A speciality for Worms in Horses and Colts.

6/6 per bottle.

### DAYS' "ZOMO-SAL."

For Blood Disorders, Humours, General Weakness, Surfeits, Indigestion, Sterility, &c., in Horses and Beasts. Promotes Growth of Bone. Makes animals "fit" for Show or Sale.

In Canisters at 7/6, 20/-, and 40/-



### DAY & SONS' "ORIGINAL" MEDICINE CHESTS

Price £1 4s., £2 4s., £5, and £10 10s.; Carriage Paid.

Arranged for Horses, Cattle and Sheep; Horses only; or to suit any class of stock.  
WHEN ORDERING PLEASE STATE REQUIREMENTS.

The Chest Illustrated is similar to that at £5 and £2 4s.

Great Specialities.

**ONLY GENUINE FROM**  
**DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD.,**  
**CREWE, ENGLAND.**

**LIBERAL TERMS FOR FOREIGN BUYERS.**

### DAYS' RED DRINK

OR COW DRENCH.

For Costiveness, Loss of Cud, Indigestion, Garget, Colds, Fever, Hidebound, &c., in Cattle. Prepares Cows for Calving, Prevents Milk Fever, and cures Bad Cleansing.

12/- per doz. packets.

The Ewe Drench for Ewes, 3/6 per doz.

### DAYS' OILS

(THE PURIFIED DRIFIELD OILS)

Heal all Wounds in Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, Sore Teats and Swollen Udders in Cows and Ewes. For Anointing in difficult Lambing or Calving.

2/6 and 6/- per bottle.

### DAYS' WHITE OILS.

A Safe Embrocation for Sprains, Swellings, Windgalls, Sprung Sinews, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Weak Joints &c.

2/6 and 6/- per bottle.

# HOT WATER BOTTLES.

**BRITISH MAKE.**

## THE "EMPIRE" BRAND

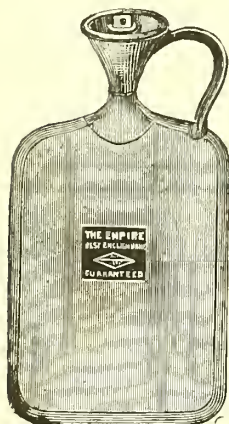
*Made in Two Weights, but One Quality only—the Best.*

Fig. 957.—Side Handle.

**Guaranteed for 2 years.**

Top, or side handle	SIZES	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heavy weight ... ..	each	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 5	3 9	4 3	4 6	4 10
Light " " " " " "	"	2 8	2 10	3 1	3 3	3 6	3 11	4 2	4 5
Cockburn's shape ... ..	"	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	3 10	4 3	4 6	4 10
Covers, scarlet or grey plush ... ..	"	0 7	0 7	0 9	0 9	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 11
" " " " felt ... ..	"	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 7	0 8	0 10

For orders of **two dozen** bottles assorted we will put tablet with customer's name on free of charge.  
Each Bottle in a strong paper bag with directions for use.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices. Carriage paid on Orders of **£2** and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

We are the right House for Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting, and every description of Rubber Goods.

**ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST, POST FREE.****OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT.****MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.**

## BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.,


91 &amp; 92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, LONDON, E.C.

# RENDELL'S

## SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

Registered  
Trade Mark,   
without which  
none are genuine.  
No. 182,688.

*W. J. Rendell*  
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &amp;c.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.**

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of W. J. RENDELL, "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

## W. J. RENDELL,

INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,

15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.



## Expurgo Anti-Diabetes

The only reliable and thoroughly satisfactory Remedy for Diabetes-Mellitus which has a record of complete cures.

REPORT FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

I am satisfied your preparation has cured several of my patients. Expurgo Anti-Diabetes is particularly effective in combating and neutralising the diabetic poisons and in completely eliminating the sugar excretion characteristic of this disease.

The Medical Faculty is also recommended to try Expurgo Lapis—a particularly valuable preparation in the treatment of Gall Stones, Kidney and Bladder Stones and Gravel.

Expurgo Anti-Diabetes, per bottle 8/—, less 25%  
Expurgo Lapis - per bottle 6/—, less 25%

Carriage paid on orders of 1 dozen.

**THE EXPURGO MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
815 North Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Distributing Agents: **Rocke, Tompsitt & Co.,**  
4 Redcross Street, London, E.C.

6d.



Make your old  
Hat a new one.

In bottles, 6d. each, in  
separate neat cartons,  
with suitable br. sh.

These Dyes are a distinct  
invention, dyeing the straw  
without an objectionable  
varnished appearance,  
and producing the effect  
of new goods.

NO GLOSS.

NO POLISH.

On the  
P.A.T.A.

Write for terms,  
patterns, also leaf-  
let of testimonials.

**"Luton" HAT DYE**

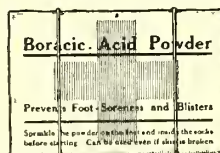
**WHITAKER & CO., COLOUR WORKS,**  
KENDAL, ENG.  
London Depot: 60-62 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

"Glossy" Series supplied if desired.  
Special Non-Inflammable Series for Export. Est. 1878.  
Telegraphic Address: "Dulleite Kendal." Telephone: No. 214.

## The Soldier's Need for Boracic Acid Is Incessant

and every Retail Chemist can and  
should make it easy for the Public  
to respond to this urgent call.

### Help the Soldiers On the March



### Boracic Acid Powder In Handy Packets

There is nothing better for preventing blisters and  
sore feet when marching. You can prevent much  
suffering by buying a supply of these packets and  
enclosing them with your letters to the troops  
and when sending parcels of other comforts.

The Men on Service Will Thank You

THE above showcard and packet (printed in red  
and black) have been prepared to emphasise the  
benefits to marching troops of Powdered Boracic  
Acid. The public really want to "Help the  
Soldiers on the march" and are purchasing  
privately large quantities of Boracic Acid for this  
purpose. The Red Cross packets sell in dozens,  
fifties and hundreds when prominently shown.  
It is almost a duty to show them considering the  
importance to a Commander of foot-soundness  
amongst his men.

The price of the empty envelopes is 7/6 per  
1,000 carriage paid direct (cash with order) or  
through wholesale houses. One showcard is  
sent with each 500.

Boracic Acid should be purchased through  
the usual channels.

Get your supply of Envelopes **NOW.**  
This is of National Importance.

**Borax Consolidated, Ltd.,**  
16 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Telephone:  
Hop. 3474 (4 lines.)



Telegrams:  
"Silverlock, Sedist."

Dear Sirs,

August 1st, 1914.

We have the pleasure of bringing before your notice our new STOCK SKILLETS.

The secret of their success is that they provide a neat, compact box, easily filled, thus obviating the cumbersome method of wrapping in paper and further, the price defies competition.

In businesses where there is a limited storage, these little boxes are a boon. Being packed and delivered flat, they occupy the minimum of space when not in use, whereas the ordinary boxes are inconvenient to store, and easily become soiled and broken. The popularity of the skillets is increasing rapidly, and they are now being used by the largest and best Pharmacists in the United Kingdom.

Special machinery has been laid down for their manufacture, and they can be supplied either plain or printed.

We carry a large stock of various sizes; may we send you a sample set—just as a trial?

Yours faithfully,

*Sattley & Silverlock Ltd.*

## OUR NEW POSTER STAMPS

ARE NOW READY &  
WILL INTEREST YOU.

SAMPLES SENT on application.  
COMPLETE SET of SAMPLES  
(including Poster Stamps) to  
Colonies 10/6, which amount  
we credit for Orders of £5  
and upwards.



### THOMAS WAIDE & SONS

Chemists' Printers,

KIRKSTALL ROAD, LEEDS.

## PATRIOTIC POSTER STAMPS.

Send for Samples.

### JAMES TOWNSEND & SONS,

EXETER & LONDON.

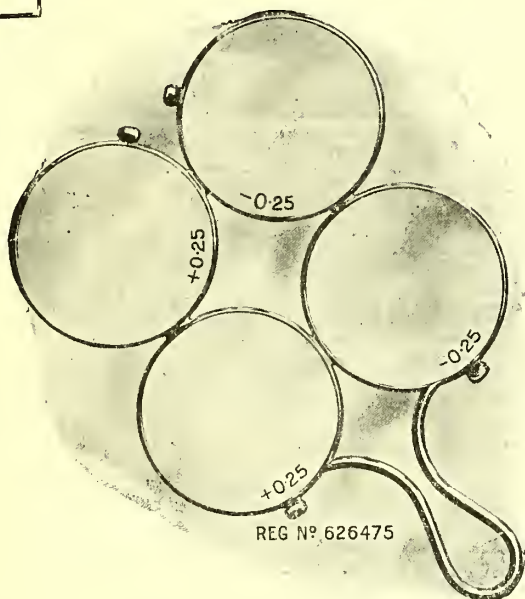
Gandy Street  
and  
Little Queen Street.

2 & 3, Stonecutter Street,  
Farringdon Street,  
E.C.



## NITSCHÉ &amp; GUNTHER OPTICAL CO. LTD.

## SUPPLEMENTARY TRIAL SETS.



**No. 7231.** Consists of set of four Concave Spherical Trial-Lenses, foci 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.0, mounted in "Ratenoid." Foci engraved on Lenses in White.

**No. 7232.** Consists of set of four Convex Spherical Trial-Lenses, foci 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, 1.0, mounted in Rolled Gold. Foci engraved on Lenses in Red.

**No. 7233.** Consists of set of four Trial-Lenses.  
1 each Cyls. ... -0.25 and + 0.25  
1 each Sphs. ... -0.25 and + 0.25  
Mounted in "Ratenoid." Foci engraved on Lenses.

**No. 7234.** Consists of set of four Trial-Lenses.  
1 each Cyls. ... -0.25 and + 0.25  
1 each Sphs. ... -0.25 and + 0.25  
Mounted in Rolled Gold. Foci engraved on Lenses.

*Nos. 7233 and 7234, made in 3 different powers, 0.25, 0.50, 0.75.*

**Set A. Nos. 7231 and 7232.**  
(SPHERICALS ONLY)

**M**OST retinoscopists are aware of the need for some handy contrivance which will obviate the necessity for the constant changing of lenses in the trial-frame. The arrangement of these four lenses affords an easy, speedy and ready way of overcoming the difficulty. In Retinoscopy it will be found especially valuable in deciding the exact amount of Astigmatism when under one Dioptré; by placing in the trial-frame in the ordinary way the lens correcting the lowest meridian, the operator can, with the Retinoscope in one hand and the supplementary set handle in the other, quickly bring before the correction the lens which just reverses the shadow for the highest meridian. Should the operator work at a greater distance than his own arm's length, the patient can quite easily hold the handle and bring the required lens into view.

**Set B. Nos. 7233 and 7234.**  
(SPHERICALS AND CYLINDERS)

**T**HE quadruple cylinder set consists of four trial-lens spherics and cylinders set at convenient angles in a hand-frame. There is no denying that after all most sight-testing opticians prefer to rely upon the findings of the trial case as a final corroboration of any objective work that may have been done. The general procedure in using a trial-case is, by means of test charts, to correct one meridian with a spherical lens and the remainder of the other meridian by a cylindrical lens. The strength of the cylinder is determined by its ability to make the lines-chart equally clear in all directions. Nearly all operators at the close of the test invariably reassure themselves against over or under-correction by placing in rapid sequence the following four lenses from the trial case; + 0.25 Sph., - 0.25 Sph., + 0.25 Cyl. and - 0.25 Cyl. Sometimes even during the process of testing this procedure obtains.

This method takes up a certain amount of valuable time. Very often also the above weak lenses are already in use in the trial frame.

The confirmation Set B is a certain and valuable saver of time. The operator instead of bringing out a constant succession of weak lenses, simply places in sequence before the patient's eye the lenses as required. The advantages to be obtained from its use are so obvious as to require little explanation.

66, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

## Headquarters for Pharmaceutical Products made in Switzerland

Please note that I am able to deliver my products in London, via Rotterdam, in from 8 to 10 days from receipt of order. I have large stocks in hand of the following articles:

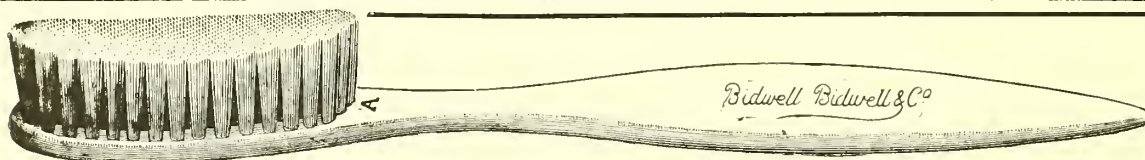
QUININ. ETHYLCARB. P.H.IV.  
 " HYDROCHLOR. B.P.  
 " SULPHATE B.P.  
 " BI-SULPHATE.  
 ARGENT. PROTEINIC. 8.3%  
 " COLLOIDAL 78½%  
 " NUCLEINIC 20%

SULFOTHYOL (ICHTHYOL-SUBSTITUTE).  
 TANNIN ALBUMINAT. EX OVI & EX SANG.  
 VANILLIN 100% CHEM. PURE.  
 COUMARIN.  
 ACID. ACETYL-SALICYLIC.  
 ACID. DIETHYLBARBITURIC P.H.IV.  
 MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.

Kindly send me your inquiries.

HERM. MADDOERY,  
 BASLE (Switzerland).

Offices: BASLE.  
 Works: BINNINGEN, near BASLE (SWITZERLAND).



THE PRICES OF **BIDWELLS' TOOTH BRUSHES** ARE NOT AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

THREE GOOD LINES IN TOOTH BRUSHES:

National, 5/9 per dozen. Empire, 5/- per dozen. Empire Ventilating, 6/- per dozen.

FINE QUALITY.

IN FANCY BOXES.

Please send for Catalogue—

**BIDWELL, BIDWELL & CO., Ltd., AXMINSTER, DEVON.**

*Send to* **ELEY**  
*for these!*

ELEY BROS. Ltd., possess facilities second to none for the manufacture of Silver- and Nickel-Plated Brass Boxes for Shaving Sticks, and Aluminium Boxes for Dentifrice, Soaps, etc; also Oval and Round Tops for "Talgo" and other Powder Tins, Caps, and Dredgers for Toilet and other Powders.

**SOLID DRAWN TUBES, SMALL BRASS  
 AND ALUMINIUM STAMPINGS.**

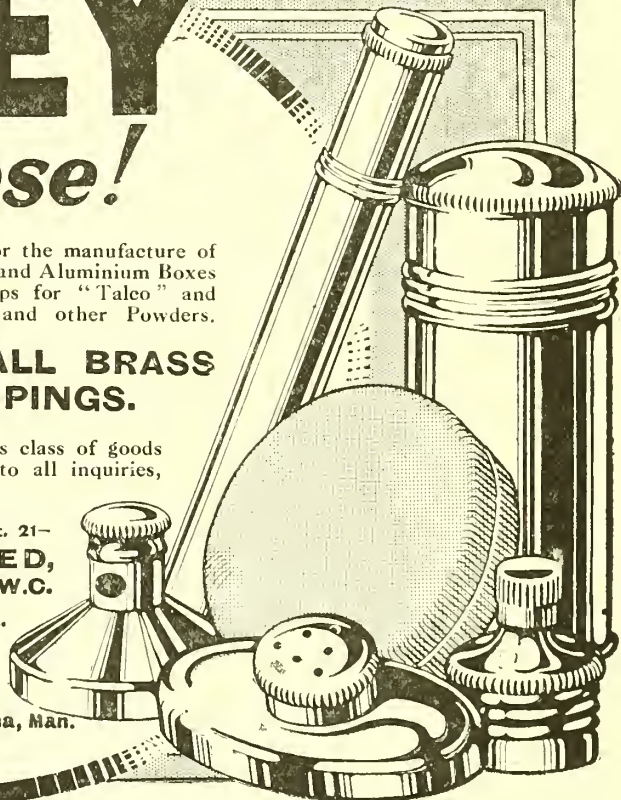
ELEY BROS. Ltd., are large manufacturers of this class of goods to the wholesale trade. Prompt attention given to all inquiries, prices on application.

Address all inquiries for these goods to Dept. 21—  
**ELEY BROTHERS LIMITED,**  
 254 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM: 29 and 30 Whittall Street.  
 GLASGOW: 82 Mitchell Street.  
 LIEGE (Belgium): 107 Rue Louvrex.  
 FLORENCE: 4 and 6 Via Cavour.

Canadian Branch—

**ELEY BROS. (CANADA) LTD., North Transcona, Man.**







## "258" BRITISH EAU DE COLOGNE

possesses the peculiar delicacy and refreshing qualities which have made German Colognes famous.

### ON THE P.A.T.A.

*The Chemist & Druggist* says :

"Is distinctly good both  
in odour and get up."

**DAINTY LEAFLETS SUPPLIED FREE.  
SHOWCARDS WITH DOZEN ORDERS.**

#### P.A.T.A. Prices :

	Min.	Retail.	Wholesale.
2 oz. ... ..	1/1	1/3	per doz. 9/6
4 oz. ... ..	2/2	2/6	„ 18/6
8 oz. ... ..	4/4	4/6	„ 36/6
6 oz. (Wickered)	3/-	3/3	„ 28/-
12 oz. „	6/-	6/6	„ 56/-

*Send for  
Free Sample*

# SANGERS

258 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Established 1839.

**"STAG" BRAND  
SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

Absorbent Cotton Lints, Wools, Gauzes, Roll Bandages, either plain or medicated with Antiseptics according to the directions of Lord Lister.

Gauze Tissue, of which ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., are Sole Makers.

Robinson's Dressing (Patent)—Alternate layers of Absorbent Cotton Wool and Cellulose.

Robinson's Tissue (Patent)—Same, with External Gauze Layers.

Cellulose Wadding—Manufactured from pure White Pitch Pine Fibres.

Wood Wool Wadding—Pinewood Fibres intimately mixed with Absorbent Cotton Wool.

Wood Wool Tissue—Same with External Gauze Layers.

Surgical Dressings of all kinds, packed under ROBINSON'S PATENT.

ABSORBENT SPONGES AND GAUZE PADS.  
SANITARY TOWELS FOR LADIES.  
Speciality—MENE TOWELS.

ASSOURNEMENT SHEETS, Absorbent yet Waterproof.  
32 x 32, 26 x 20, 24 x 18.  
COMPRESSED DRESSING A SPECIALITY.

**ROBINSON & SONS, LTD.**

ALL ACTUAL SPINNERS, WEAVERS, AND BLEACHERS.

LONDON OFFICE:  
168 OLD STREET, E.C.**CHESTERFIELD****LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO.  
NEW YORK.**

ESTABLISHED 1876.

**COMMERCIAL BANKERS****DRAFTS NEGOTIATED.**

Reimbursement credits offered to British Merchants and Manufacturers desiring to extend their Export business to the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED THROUGH  
THEIR REPRESENTATIVE,

Mr. D. C. BOISSEvain, 81 Lombard St., London, E.C.

**ALL CHEMISTS  
SHOULD STOCK****ABDINE****THE GOLD MEDAL FRUIT DRINK.**

Quick Seller. Big Profits. Millions sold annually.

"ABDINE" is the most popular Health Drink. Superior to all Mineral Waters. Sold in 1d. Packets, and Boxes of 13 Packets at 1/-

Order through your Wholesale Drug House.

D. M'CLASHAN, M.P.S., 12 West End Place, EDINBURGH.  
Wholesale Prices on Application.

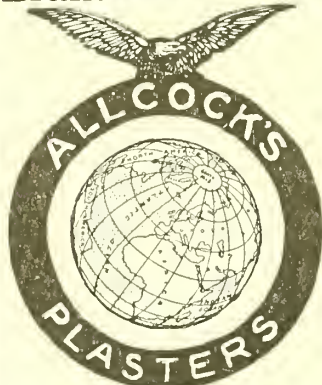
The Original and only Genuine

**Allcock's  
POROUS PLASTERS**

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters  
Allcock's Corn and  
Bunion Plasters  
Brandreth's Pills

The  
Three  
Reliables.



A HANDSOME  
SHOWCARD  
will be sent  
free of cost  
and post paid  
on application.

ALLCOCK  
MANUFACTURING  
COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,  
Birkenhead.

"Sold all round the World."

**Corks for  
Chemists****NATIONAL INSURANCE CORKS.**

6 & 8 oz., 1 in. long, at 4½d. per gross,  
30 gross bag post free for 11/-

Free sample sent on application.

N. W. MITCHELL & SONS, Ltd.,

"Bouchon" Works,  
Limehouse, London, E.

**TO BUYERS ABROAD.****READE BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.**

(Successors to Mander, Weaver &amp; Co.)

CHEMICAL & DRUG MERCHANTS,  
WOLVERHAMPTON.

Established 1773.

England.

Offer their services to Wholesale Druggists, Dry-salters, Manufacturers and Merchants abroad in buying on Commission. Their old-established connection enables them to buy absolutely reliable qualities on the keenest terms.

Bankers: Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Correspondence Invited.





*A reproduction from  
one of our well-known  
advertisements.*

## Four Good Reasons

why you should stock and push the sale of

## DR. KING'S PEPSIN SPEARMINT

FIRST:—Dr. King's Pepsin Spearmint is made of pure Chicle Gum and not Paraffin Wax.

SECOND:—Dr. King's Pepsin Spearmint is manufactured in Canada by Canadians.

Most chewing gums are made outside the British Empire.

THIRD:—Dr. King's Pepsin Spearmint does not crystallise—keeps in perfect condition indefinitely.

FOURTH:—Dr. King's Pepsin Spearmint is always in demand because it is vigorously, constantly and honestly advertised.

Price 2/6 per Carton of 20 Packets. 'Retails at 2½ l. per packet, each packet containing five separately wrapped bars.

### Send a trial order to-day

We will help your sales by providing an arresting showcard, and for distribution a most convincing pamphlet about DR. KING'S PEPSIN SPEARMINT.

To simplify bookkeeping, customers are requested to enclose cash with order.

**LYALL WILLIS & CO., Billiter House, Billiter St., London,**

E.C.



*A reproduction from  
one of our well-known  
advertisements.*

## NOTICE.

On and after October 1  
the wholesale price of

### Dr. Mackenzie's Smelling Bottles

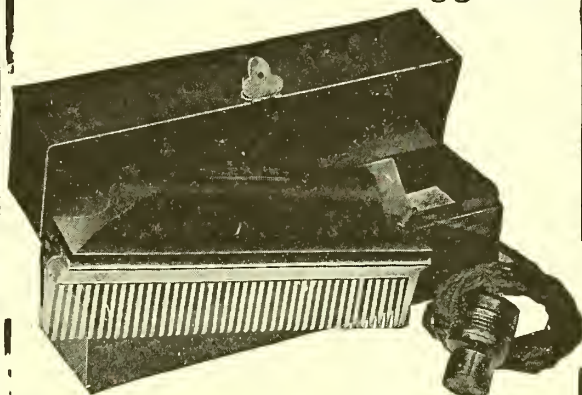
will be advanced 6d. per doz.,  
and the P.A.T.A. retail price to  
face value **ONE SHILLING**  
instead of a minimum of  
Elevenpence as heretofore.

**NEW PRICE 9/6 per doz.**

Dr. Mackenzie's Catarrh Cure Depot, Reading.  
Sept. 24, 1914.

London Depot: 20 Little Britain, E.C.

*A paying side-line for all  
Chemists and Druggists.*



### The "Plexsim" Electric Comb and Hair Dryer.

It will dry the heaviest head of hair in twenty minutes,  
without fatigue. Gives all the effects of an expensive  
shampoo, and leaves the hair soft, glossy and wavy. Can  
be attached to any existing electric light socket.

Complete in Leather Box, 12/6

**SIMPLEX CONDUITS, LTD.**

GARRISON LANE,  
BIRMINGHAM.

# The New BRITISH "GLARKO" GREASE PAINT (Regd.)

USED BY ALL LEADING ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, Wigmakers, &c., and the

G. C. SYNDICATE, Ltd., 41 Wardour Street, W.

Recommended by the World-renowned Specialist in "Make Up," W. Clarkson.



High-class work at a Reasonable Price.

## BRITON FERRY CANISTER CO., LTD.

Decorated Tin Box and Tablet Manufacturers, Crystallisers, &c.

Printed, Decorated, Lacquered and Crystallised Tinplates. Advertising Show Tablets, Novelties, &c.

BRITON FERRY, SOUTH WALES.

# METHYLATED SPIRIT

Buy from one of the Oldest Houses in the Trade.  
Write for Prices. ESTABLISHED 1794.

**SAMUEL THORNLEY, LTD., BIRMINGHAM**

## PLATYPUS BRAND OIL OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS

It is the **ONLY OIL** on the market upon which **POSITIVE RELIANCE** can be placed for absolute **CONSTANCY OF QUALITY**, and for that reason is well worth the extra price. Globulus Oil cannot be made at the same price as the common Australian Mallee Oil, as it produces less and the leaves are more difficult to obtain, but its medicinal value is much higher, and—**IT CONTAINS NO IRRITANTS.**

### PRICES IN BULK.

1 lb.	...	...	...	...	2 6	per lb.
5 lb.	...	...	...	...	2 4	"
10 lb.	...	...	...	...	2 3	"
25 lb.	...	...	...	...	2 2	"
56 lb.	...	...	...	...	2/-	"

Packages free.

### BOTTLED AND PACKED IN ELEGANT CARTONS.

In the P.A.T.A.		Per doz.	Minimum Retail Price.
2d. Sample, in box of 1 doz.	...	1 3	2d.
3d. Sample, in boxes of one doz. and 6 doz. outer	...	1 8	2 1d.
4d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	...	2 4	3 1d.
6d. size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	...	3 8	5 1d.
1/- size in cartons and 1 doz. outer	...	7 4	11d.

**THE TASMANIAN EUCALYPTUS OIL CO., Ltd.**  
Asylum Road, London, S.E.

## HANNAH'S REMEDIES

Chemists are hereby respectfully reminded that the 26th day of October has been fixed as the last day for receiving applications for Shares or Suggestions in the matter of the formation of a Limited Liability Company for the preparation and sale of Hannah's Remedies.

Correspondence to be addressed to "Director," c/o "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon St., E.C., or to Thomas Hannah, Amersfoort, Transvaal.

## RAILOX FOR NITS. Per Packet, 2d.



Regd. Trade Mark.

### A NEW INVENTION. USED DRY.

Wonderfully effective. Non-poisonous.  
Cannot be seen on the hair.

3 doz. 4/-, 6 doz. 7/-, 12 doz. 13/- net.

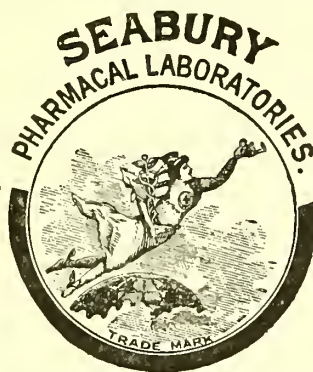
### ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING MATTER

includes a Model Kennel, or 6 Packets instead. Carr. paid. 13 to doz. for cash with order.

SELLS READILY. PAYS WELL.

**MILNER'S CHEMICAL CO., LIVERPOOL.**





# SEABURY'S ABSORBENT COTTON

No Advance in Price.

¶ This fine quality Absorbent Cotton is supplied in continuous layers, interleaved or otherwise, as required. It is packed in dust-proof cartons containing the full weight of Cotton (16 oz. net to lb.), exclusive of carton and tissue.

¶ The essential requirements of long fibre, rapidly Absorbent Cotton for surgical purposes has, in the present crisis, caused an unprecedented demand for Seabury's Absorbent Cotton. Our stock arrangements, however, are such that we are able to supply as from this date until further notice at the following Seabury & Johnson current list prices, *subject to usual discount.*

	Per lb.		Per lb.
16 oz. - -	1/8	2 oz. - -	2/6
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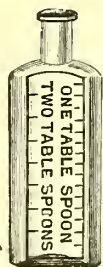
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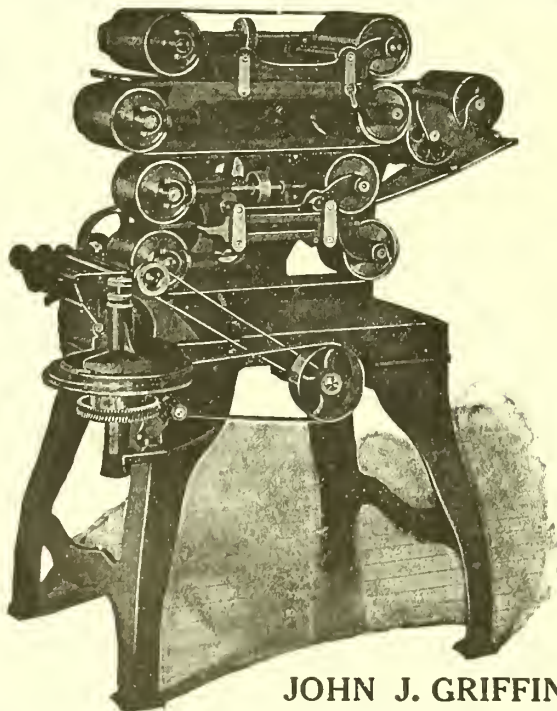
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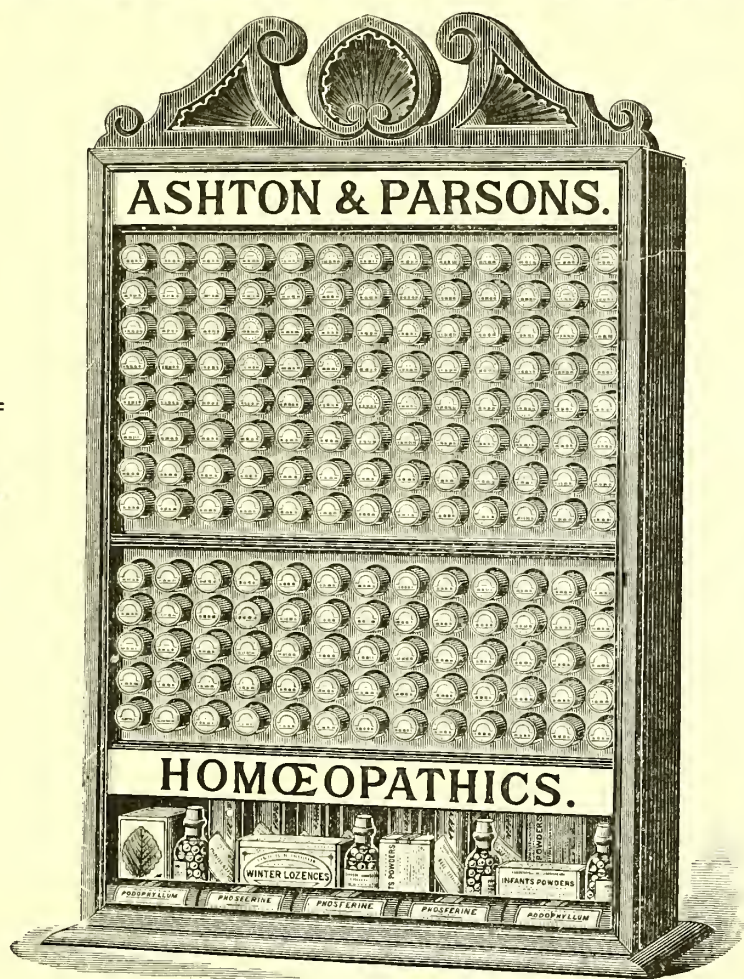
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